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U.S. REGRET OVER INF SUSPENSION 'HYPOCRISY'

PM281404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Command of Reason"]

[Text] Anxiety and hope -- anxiety for the fate of peace and hope that peace can be preserved. This is what currently fills the hearts of all people of goodwill in Europe and on other continents. At no time since the war has the situation in the world arena been so tense. And at this anxious time the calm and assured voice of reason, the voice of peace has issued once again from Moscow.

This assessment of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been made by sober-minded politicians and wide public circles all over the world. News agencies in all countries handled the first reports of the statement as priority material, regarding it as a document of tremendous internatinal significance. And no wonder: It expresses the will of our party and the entire Soviet people and their steadfast resolve to give a proper response to the adventurist militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc and to reliably protect the security of our country and the socialist community as a whole. It considers the question of how to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind.

Washington is now "complaining" about the Soviet Union's tough retaliatory measures. It "regrets" the ending of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. The U.S. President is even talking about Washington's "commitment" to these talks and its willingness to continue them for as long as necessary.

Barefaced hypocrisy and cheap tricks! But to "continue" what and for what purpose. Fictional negotiations under cover of which the United States will have a free hand to continue accelerating its militarist preparations?

Yes, the talks have convincingly demonstrated to the world public that there are two approaches to current international problems -- the Soviet and the American. For our country it is the course of peace and of curbing the arms race, a course outlined by V.I. Lenin and enshrined by the CPSU in the peace programs that are being consistently implemented by the party and the Soviet state. Suffice it to say that since the war the Soviet Union has put forward more than 100 separate proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and effecting disarmament. In the last 15 years Soviet initiatives have resulted in the conclusion of around 30 multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements in the disarmament sphere, which are currently in effect. At the Geneva talks themselves the Soviet Union, ready for bold solutions, has made one constructive proposal after another.

The U.S. approach is the diametrical opposite. The intention is to destablize international relations and attain military superiority over the socialist countries and, at the same time, dominant world positions. All the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and its goodwill have encountered ultimatums on unilateral Soviet disarmament, which is what the notorious U.S. "initiatives" and "flexibility" -- from the "zero" to the "modified interim" options -- basically are.

It is characteristic that the unprecedented buildup of all U.S. military might has been accompanied by a sharp increase in the aggressive nature of U.S. foreign policy.

What mutually acceptable accords can be expected in such conditions? Washington embarked on the path of actually wrecking the Geneva talks.

Now, on both sides of the Atlantic, the propaganda machines are in full swing, using lies and deceit to convince the public that the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles that has begun in Britain, the FRG, and Italy with their governments' consent is in keeping with the interests of their security and of peace. All in vain!

By acting against the will of their peoples, the Governments of Britain, Italy, and the FRG have assumed, along with Washington, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences associated with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The West is making a vain effort, using the usual cheap propaganda tricks, to portray our retaliatory measures in connection with the new escalation of the imperialist forces' aggressive preparations as...an increase in the "Soviet military threat." Of course, the United States and NATO would like to see a more compliant Soviet Union in their missiles sights. But you will never achieve that, gentlemen! And if you have deployed new nuclear missiles on our doorsteps, then be aware that we have the answer to that!

There have been rallies all over the Soviet Union in support of Yu.V. Andropov's statement; IZVESTIYA has received numerous telegrams and letters. Warmly supporting and fully approving the party and government's peace-loving foreign policy, Soviet people are expressing their determination to strengthen our motherland's might and its defense capability through their labor.

The Soviet people paid too high a price for peace to be able, as Lenin said, to "trifle" with it. "No one will succeed in duping us," he stressed, talking about the task of preserving peace. And the more serious the threat to the socialist motherland's security becomes, the greater must be our vigilance and defense capability.

Our country has never threatened anyone, nor is it threatening anyone now. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement says: "The Soviet Union declares most clearly and firmly that it remains dedicated to the fundamental course of ending the arms race, above all in nuclear arms, and reducing and ultimately eliminating the threat of nuclear war altogether. It will continue to make every effort to attain these noble goals."

These goals accord with the interests of all peoples and countries. They must be striven for through the joint efforts of all mankind. This is the command of reason!

USSR TO TAKE 'CONSIDERABLE' INF COUNTERMEASURES

AU251501 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 83 p 6

[Report on article by Boris Ponomarev, from the periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA: "Egotism and Arrogant Unwillingness To Conform With Reality"]

[Text] Prague, 22 November (BTA) -- "The actions of the most reactionary part of the U.S. monopolist upper crust, embodied in the policy of Reaganism, represents the greatest danger for mankind today," Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses in an article contained in the December issue of the periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA [PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM]. In this article Ponomarev analyzes the line of socialism and imperialism in worldwide politics.

The author points out that the line of socialism and of all peaceloving, progressive forces is aimed at the "preservation and consolidation of peace and at taming the arms race, as well as at disarmament and mutually advantageous cooperation among states."

The other -- the militarist line of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and of American imperialism in particular -- is aimed of "ensuring the dominating positions of the United States in the world through forcing the arms race and intensifying tension, without taking into consideration the interests of other states and peoples."

Recent international events have even more strongly reflected the existence of another policy which is diametrically opposed to these lines. Yuriy Andropov's declaration of 28 September "categorically stressed the resolve of the Soviet Union to struggle for halting the forces of militarism and to preserve the world from the slippery path of a nuclear war." Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the daily PRAVDA of 27 October "submitted a series of new foreign political initiatives of the USSR aimed at the reduction of nuclear-missile weapons and at consolidating peace in Europe."

President Reagan's speech delivered on 26 September 1983 at the United Nations was permeated by a totally different spirit. It was a "concentrated expression of the absurd egotism and arrogant unwillingness to take into consideration the existing realities; it was the expression of the dangerous claims of the present-day U.S. Administration, which are devoid of common sense."

Boris Ponomarev points out that the bandit-like invasion by the United States of Grenada, the escalation of a subversive war against Nicaragua, the expanding U.S. intervention in Lebanon -- "all this indicates that because of its imperialist goals the Washington administration not only increases its nuclear and other arsenals, but with increasing frequency takes recourse to weapons against independent countries that are rejecting its dictatorship."

The author writes that the United States has promoted a violation of the strategic balance and the achievement of military superiority to "the prevailing idea in its military policy." This is reflected by facts such as the striving to create the necessary potential for launching a nuclear first strike, by the adventurist assertion that the United States is capable of winning a nuclear war, by the refusal of the United States to follow the example of the USSR in assuming the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and to renounce the mass production of nerve-paralyzing binary gas, by increasing its conventional arms and creating a highly developed network of military bases.

The article devotes great attention to the situation in Europe. Noting that the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO has created a threat against peace in many areas of the planet, the author cites Yuriy Andropov, who stressed that the nuclear arms race in Europe has become a crucial point in international relations.

As in the case of strategic weapons the Reagan administration is trying to disrupt the existing approximate balance and to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact member-countries, to create a potential for a nuclear first strike, the article notes. The author provides extensive data dismissing the false version of imperialist propaganda about a "monopoly" of the USSR in medium-range weapons. Thus, for example, NATO has 857 medium-range carriers in Europe today, including a total of 162 missiles belonging to Britain and France. The Soviet Union has a few more medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons -- namely a total of 938, including 473 missiles. However, as regards the number of nuclear warheads that can be fired at once, there is a definite superiority of NATO by one and a half times. Generally speaking, however, an approximate balance exists.

Boris Ponomarev stresses that the deployment of American nuclear missiles to the extent described in the NATO "two-track" decision in 1979 (108 Pershing II's and 464 cruise missiles) in the absence of adequate measures on behalf of the USSR would likely create considerable advantages for NATO as regards the number of carriers and of an even greater advantage regarding the number of nuclear warheads.

"However, it is not only a question of quantitative indexes," the author notes. The main thing is that since they are of great accuracy the American arms represent a dangerous first-strike weapon (Pershing II's, for example, have a much shorter flight time, calculated at 6 to 12 minutes). It is actually a question of creating the material basis for an adventurous concept of "limited" nuclear war. In this case not only the European, but also the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States will be disrupted, since the new U.S. missiles are capable of reaching targets on USSR territory, while at the same time the Soviet SS-20's are not capable of reaching U.S. territory.

The article criticizes the unconstructive approach of the United States to the negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons, and the attempts made by Washington, with the help of the "zero option" and "interim option" as well as with help of other proposals, which are obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union, to disrupt the existing balance in the European zone to the advantage of NATO.

Recalling the initiatives of the USSR, the author states as follows: "The Soviet Union is ready to do anything within its power in order to find a solution to the negotiations. However, our flexibility is not unlimited. It has an unmistakable limit -- the vital interests and the security of the Soviet Union and of all countries belonging to the socialist community. Any attempt to impose such conditions for an agreement on us that would exceed this limit is hopeless."

Boris Ponomarev stresses the absurdity of the hopes that the Soviet Union "might become more accommodating" during the Geneva negotiations after the deployment of the missiles. "This will not happen," the author declares. "The Soviet leadership has warned at the highest level that the existence of new missiles in Western Europe will make the continuation the negotiations conducted in Geneva impossible."

"Under these circumstances," the author further states, "it will be necessary to implement measures for creating a threat against the United States itself, a threat similar to that represented by Pershing II's and by the cruise missiles against our countries." The attempts of Western propaganda to reassure people that the socialist countries will not adopt large-scale reciprocal measures are merely demagogic statements. "No one should have any doubt that the reciprocal measures will be very serious and considerable from the military point of view."

The reciprocal measures of the socialist countries will "at the same time be measures aimed at their self-defense and a means of taming the hegemonist ambitions of American imperialism, which represent a danger for all mankind," the article states in conclusion.

SOVIET, U.S. INF PROPOSALS EXCHANGE DEPICTED

LD231725 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe is bound to upset the stability and security in Europe, break the military parity, and cause a risky situation and unpredictable consequences. This point is made by Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the Foreign Information Department at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, in an article carried by the 23rd November issue of the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS. We now bring you the main points of the article:

Leonid Zamyatin recalls that at the talks in Geneva the Soviet side called the attention of the American side and other NATO members to a genuinely zero option, that is, to the need of ridding Europe of any weapons, both medium-range and tactical. This option, if accepted, would infringe on the interests of no one, neither the Soviet Union, it allies, nor the West European countries. Since the West was not prepared for such a radical decision, the Soviet side put forward another, also a far-reaching variant, to renounce the deployment in Europe of any new medium-range nuclear systems and reduce all the existing systems of this kind by two-thirds, leaving 300 such units for each side, that is for the Soviet Union and NATO.

The Soviet Union expressed willingness to scrap all the missiles subject to cuts in its European part, including a considerable number of modern SS-20's to the level equal to the number of missiles that Britain and France have. What is meant is the elimination of both launching pads and missiles as combat systems. Naturally, all these measures could be put into effect if the United States renounced the deployment of its new missiles. Leonid Zamyatin goes on to say that the Soviet initiatives announced by Yuriy Andropov at the end of October were three new major steps towards achieving a mutually acceptable and fair agreement. The American Administration, however, kept on pursuing its own plan: to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union through stationing new missiles in addition to the already existing nuclear potential of Britain and France and many American forward-based systems. It is these forward-based systems that generated nuclear confrontation in Europe. The Soviet Union did not start it.

The American side, Leonid Zamyatin writes, tried to turn the Geneva talks into the discussion of not how many weapons are to be reduced, but how many new American missiles should be deployed. This approach has remained unchanged up to this day. The Soviet Union is offered not to notice [as heard] the nuclear systems of France and Britain, though no one has ever disapproved the fact these missiles are targeted on the Soviet Union. The situation looks like a duel when aiming at the duellist is not only his opponent but also his two seconds, and he is asked to disregard the seconds since they are not official participants in the duel.

The unrealistic United States stand, the desire of the United States to get one-sided military advantages at any cost, is what brought the talks into a deadlock, writes Leonid Zamyatin.

U.S. DESIRE TO CONTINUE ARMS TALKS 'DEMAGOGUERY'

PM281627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington in Two Dimensions"]

[Text] R. Reagan does not tire of creating surprises. The transformations, disguises, and ruses have fused in an inconceivable and unique cascade.

One month ago the President endeavored without batting an eye to convince an indignant world that the U.S. bandit attacked against defenseless Grenada was nothing other than the highest sign of respect for the right of other peoples to choose their own development path and that the U.S. military occupation of a previously independent state -- and UN member -- was the practical implementation of the principle of noninterference in other people's affairs.

Now it is time for the head of the White House to overturn other ideas and norms that in his view are obsolete. We can see from R. Reagan's words that the deployment of the U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe is Washington's indispensable contribution to the struggle to limit nuclear weapons and to ensuring success at the corresponding talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The blunt assertion runs like this: Before disarming it is necessary to thoroughly rearm. It is necessary to stockpile so many new weapons that some of the old weapons become redundant. What is unclear about that? And it is even better, of course, if you succeed in making only the other side's arsenals redundant. How? By putting such a stranglehold on your opponent that he, in other words you and I, has just one choice -- either to prostrate himself before U.S. imperialism or to disappear under the ashes of history, in R. Reagan's words.

But what do the talks have to do with this? Just wait a moment. When the Geneva clock was ticking away its final minutes, the U.S. Administration chief revealed his irresistible urge to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to seek arms control agreements with the Russians, and to continue the talks with the USSR. Just listen to the emotion that his speech contained: "The United States will never leave the negotiating table. Peace is too important" (from a speech in the Japanese Parliament on 11 November 1983). R. Reagan repeated literally the same thing on 24 November after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries had made further talks impossible. The United States, the President assured people, "is pursuing just one goal -- the achievement of a fair agreement which would ensure a lowering of the level of nuclear weapons... For us there is no task more important than to reduce the number of arms -- this is the only real path toward ensuring greater security in the future." He appealed for "common sense" and spoke about the need to "heed the call of the peoples who want a "successful end to the talks." And he ended his maxim by exclaiming: "Our talks (that is, the discontinued Geneva talks) are following the right path. We must make further efforts to help to strengthen peace."

The question will probably occur to other people apart from me: Are we listening to the right R. Reagan? The gentle, mellifluous tone of his present hymns to peace differs sharply from the loud threats urging a rebuff to the Soviet Union and its friends which have laced his speeches for almost 3 years.

This is what he is now stating: Peace is too important. Yet how many times have R. Reagan and his ministers contemptuously dismissed the appeals to moderate their bellicosity while cynically proclaiming: There are things more important than peace and more terrible than war.

Now the President has begun talking about arms reduction as the "only real path toward greater security," and, that is, at some time "in the future." but just yesterday he and his ministers were extolling FORCE, FORCE above all, and the determination to use FORCE in all its forms and variations, including the FORCE of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, to achieve the main aim -- ensuring "U.S. world leadership." Why single out yesterday? The same thing is being said and done today but in different speeches and to different audiences.

R. Reagan is now drawing a parallel between the talks and common sense. Was it so long ago that he was working out how to carry out the rearmament program without the tiresome and redundant procedure of holding talks? The President's advisers, however, were categorical in their conclusion: Without an apparent readiness to negotiate, the plans to deploy the Pershing and cruise missiles could be left hanging in the air. A "ruse" was needed, K. Adelman persuaded him, which would reassure the American people and the allies. Without an agreement to hold talks with the USSR, Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt announced, it will be impossible to obtain the West Europeans' consent to the shipping in of U.S. missiles. R. Reagan is hardly likely to try to refute this and to cancel out what is written in black and white in the protocols of the U.S. Congress.

Thus, in stepping up its military preparations Washington has wasted 2 of the 4 years assigned by the so-called NATO "two-track decision" for talks. And it has spent the other 2 years setting these talks on the "right path," a path which would lead, if it all depended on Washington, to the "restoration of U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR within 10 years," (according to the President's chief adviser E. Meese). This path, of course, has nothing to do with a "fair agreement," with lowering the level of nuclear arms, or with strengthening peace. And you have to be devoid of all sense of reality to suppose that the Soviet Union will keep Washington company in the march along the path leading to U.S. hegemony.

No, Reagan is still Reagan. In vain some extreme rightwingers have been accusing him of treachery and spinelessness. The conservative anticommunist, as the current President calls himself, has not changed his faith. Life is forcing him to maneuver, to change his appearance and his clothes, and to enrich his vocabulary. Peace is indeed too important for the peoples to embark on it openly. The talks have too many supporters to simply sweep them aside. Contrary to convictions and temperament, it is necessary to act furtively and gradually, taking matters to the point of absurdity along the tried and tested method of the "zero option," about which one NATO document has said: "This is a political strategy designed to place the responsibility for the level of weapons deployment on the Soviet Union"; even though in itself the "zero option" "is contrary to the requirements of weapons system deployment that arise from the existing doctrine."

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement stresses that by its actions the United States has wasted an opportunity for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The continuation of these talks, given the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles that has begun in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, would simply be a cover for actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security.

Whether he wanted to or not, R. Reagan has confirmed this conclusion by his statement. In essence he is satisfied that all has ended as it has in Geneva. From the President's viewpoint everything is taking shape as well as could be. He pictures the continuation of talks only to the accompaniment of the deployment of U.S. missiles. Thereby R. Reagan is confirming what serious-minded people have known from very outset: that the talks were and remained just a ruse for the U.S. Administration; just as Washington's words about its adherence to peace and disarmament are simply overt demagoguery which contradicts its deeds.

U.S. 'SOOTHING TACTICS' SEEN MASKING 'CONFUSION'

PM291042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Clumsy Maneuvers"]

[Text] Washington 28 Nov -- In recent days Reagan administration officials have held a number of official and unofficial press conferences at which they tried to justify Washington's decision to embark on airlifting and deploying in Western Europe first-strike nulcear weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles. Their statements have been of an openly propagandistic nature, intended to belittle the dangerous consequences of the U.S. President's actions for the European countries and for the United States itself. The tactic employed by the administration is clear: It is to deliberately distort the real state of affairs in order to lull the U.S. and world public, which is concerned over the serious situation shaping up in the world in the wake of the disruption by the United States of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and the start of a new round of deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent. Hypocritical and cynical assertions are being made, designed to demonstrate an allegedly peaceable nature of the actions by the President and his team, and to try to put the blame for the failure of the Geneva talks on the Soviet Union.

[Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 28 Nov 83 here adds: A ploy about a defensive thrust of the U.S. actions in Western Europe, which alleges that deployment of the U.S. missiles will not bring about a radical change in the military and political situation and thus cannot be considered as an obstacle for continuing the Soviet-U.S. talks, is being foisted on the public opinion. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the Affairs of Europe and Canada R. Burt unequivocally stated that without increasing the number of medium-range means in Western Europe the USA will not be able to confront the alleged "Soviet military threat".

The measures taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe have intensified the internal political debate in the political parties and the U.S. Congress on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe. On the one hand, the administration strives to pursue its line of fuelling tensions, while pretending to be displaying tranquility. On the other, the leaders of the Democratic Party are calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons, an end to the administration's line of confrontation in Europe, and are expressing themselves in favor of a Soviet-American substantive dialogue without blackmail.

In contributing to the so-called "soothing tactic," by which the United States wishes to defuse the anti-war movement in the U.S. and in Europe, the first deputy to the White House, Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that in the near future the secretary of state plans to hold consultations with countries where U.S. nuclear missiles are being deployed. After this, the whole set of issues will be examined at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels. Still, the statements being made clearly underline the fact that the U.S. does not intend to give up its plans for nuclear weapons deployment.

In connection with the fact that the U.S. administration is spreading rumors alleging that the Soviet Union interrupted its participation in the talks only for tactical considerations, some newspapers point out that the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, is dealing a strong blow to Washington's propaganda assertions that after a brief intermission, the USSR will allegedly return to the Geneva talks and will engage in them on a footing of equality this time. In the local press, however, this sort of statement is beginning to be characterized as "dangerous illusions." In the process, it is pointed out that the administration's facade of "tranquility" actually camouflages confusion. Some newspapers point out that U.S. officials were astonished by the firm tone of the statement of the head of the Soviet state and by the measures adopted by the Soviet Union in response to the provocative actions of the United States. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy R. Perle was forced to admit that deployment of operational-tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia would increase the number of targets to be hit. He also had to admit that "if the USSR deploys long-range cruise missiles in its subs, and if the missiles are sufficiently accurate, this may affect the U.S. strategic position."

The press comes to a great conclusion that some groups in the U.S. population are becoming increasingly aware of the dangerous consequences toward which the Reagan administration is pushing the United States.

PERLE REMARKS REVEAL U.S. 'SINISTER PLANS'

LD281959 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Richard Ferle, assistant U.S. secretary of defense for international security policy, said in a CBS program Sunday that Washington was not going to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A statement to this effect by a ranking Pentagon official once again shows that the Reagan administration is reluctant to heed the voice of reason and is pushing ahead with its sinister plans of turning Western Europe into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

World public opinion, expressing support for the statement by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, singled out his call upon the United States and Western European countries to weigh the consequences with which the realisation of the American plans was fraught for their own peoples and the whole of mankind. The Soviet Union urged the USA and NATO countries to express readiness to return to the situation which existed in Europe before new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles began to arrive there.

However, Washington responds to this call with an accelerated delivery of increasing number of components of such missiles to Europe. Their stationing, according to the Pentagon, is to continue.

It is patently obvious that the siting of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe will upset the existing approximate strategic balance between the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. By lifting its new medium-range nuclear missiles to Western Europe, the United States is trying to tilt the balance in its favor and to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe dramatically heightens the danger that the United States may fling the continent into a nuclear holocaust.

Its consequences are difficult to fathom. Consider this: The effects of radioactive contamination are still being felt on the desolate Bikini Atoll where the USA fired relatively small atomic bombs 37 years ago. What can happen to Europe if Washington unleashes an all-out nuclear war on its territory in keeping with its plans?

The leaders of those NATO countries which have already given the green light to the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory are surely aware of all this. And if nonetheless they are following in the wake of Washington's policy, they should know that their actions are at a basic variance with the security interests of their countries, the interests of European and world peace. They must be aware that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will have a negative impact on the entire complex of their relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

'OPPORTUNITY' SEEN FOR U.S. 'SECOND THOUGHTS'

LD282347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] I shall begin my review of the most important events in international affairs in the past week with the principal subject that worries all of us at the moment. Last week the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic bloc -- the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy -- began the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe after a long, noisy and shrill propaganda campaign designed to justify this move. These missiles are armed with nuclear warheads and targeted on our country.

A statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was broadcast on Soviet television and radio on Thursday evening. The statement evaluated this move and detailed the decisions that have been taken in response by the leadership of our country.

As many foreign observers have noted, our country's position remains sober and balanced even in this complex situation in which Washington is deliberately opting for an exacerbation of relations and foisting a new round in the arms race on us. We are remaining level-headed. We do not wish to slam the door and completely abandon the search for a solution. On the contrary, we are leaving an opportunity open for those who provoked this crisis to have second thoughts and to return to the path of detente, dialogue and the search for mutually acceptable solutions. It cannot be otherwise.

WASHINGTON CHANGING MISSILE 'PROPAGANDA RECORD'

LD281927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The United States is trying to weaken the influence of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement on world public opinion. At the microphone is Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio.

Following the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov it has become even more difficult for official Washington to exploit the lie that the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles supposedly, so they say, serves the defense of Western European countries. The statement precisely states that in deploying medium-range missiles, the United States is intending to divert a retaliatory strike away from its own territory and to pay for this with the lives of Western Europeans. Of course, such a tragic prospect cannot fail to frighten the population of Western Europe, and Washington has decided to change the propaganda record.

As has happened in the past, when the White House has tried to justify the arms race, a disc with the name of a traditional performer is put on the ideological record player: Edward Teller, the creator of the American hydrogen bomb. And words just as blasphemous as they are false burst forth from the record: Nuclear war is far from unthinkable; and further, nulcear apocalypse is a myth -- neither radiation nor the disturbance in the atmosphere resulting from a nuclear was would destroy life on the planet. One involuntarily recalls that in 1945 the leader of the work on building the American atomic bomb, General Groves, said: In my view, death from the effect of radiation is quite pleasant. This is also blasphemy, and just as deliberate, and therefore a particularly foul lie. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki confirms this.

The statement by Comrade Andropov offers something different to the peoples of West Europe, precisely -- to make Europe completely free from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Thus the Soviet Union is offering a way for deliverance both from radiation -- which the American general thinks will bring a pleasant death -- and from atmospheric disturbances, which Edward Teller sees, probably, as something resembling a bracing May shower. This concerns the future of Europe.

As far as primary measures are concerned, they are given in Comrade Andropov's statement: If the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation existing before the beginning of the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will likewise be ready to do so.

At such time the proposals made formerly by us on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe would again be valid, the statement stresses. In this case, that is under the conditions of restoration of the former situation, the activity and unilateral pledge of the USSR in this field would be restored, the statement continues.

MARSHAL PETROV DISCUSSES NATO CONVENTIONAL ARMS

AU281828 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Interview given by Vasiliy Petrov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, to Colonel V. Morozov, APN military commentator: "U.S. and NATO Conventional Weapons"; date and place not given]

[Text] Moscow -- The APN agency has published the replies given by Vasiliy Petrov, commander-in-chief of the USSR Ground Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, to questions addressed to him by Colonel V. Morozov, APN's military commentator.

[Morozov] What are the main directions currently being taken by the growing U.S. and NATO conventional weapons?

[Petrov] In its endeavor to achieve global military supremacy over the USSR and its allies, the U.S. military-political leadership has chosen, as the main road toward realizing its plans, the achievement of considerable advantages in the combat capabilities of the means of armed combat -- both nuclear and conventional -- based on the utilization of scientific-technical progress.

The strength of U.S. and NATO conventional weapons is being enhanced in various directions. The number of tanks and combat vehicles in the infantry is being increased, and their pool renewed. According to the statement made by the U.S. secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, toward the end of 1987 the troops will have more than 15,000 new and modernized combat tanks, including more than 7,000 M-1 Abrams tanks. We must bear in mind that their combat potential is higher than that of M-60 tanks, which are now part of the armament.

Likewise, the armies of other NATO states are being armed with new tanks -- for instance, with the Leopard-2 and Challenger (Great Britain) and AMK-30B2 (France). The attack potential of U.S. troops and of the troops of other NATO states is also considerably enhanced by the combat vehicles of the infantry -- such as the Bradley (United States) and the Marder (FRG), which have a high maneuvering ability and firepower and which provide good protection.

Today the field artillery of the main NATO countries is, above all, self-propelled. It is equipped with new guided missiles and mines.

Since the beginning of the eighties, the United States and its allies in NATO have been devoting great attention to increasing the number of new antitank devices. For instance, the U.S. Army is beginning to include the AN-64A and Apache helicopters in its armament. American military experts claim that this last helicopter can destroy up to six tanks during a single combat flight.

Particular attention is devoted to building up stocks of various types of new ammunition, which are characterized by high precision and great destructive force -- a destructive force equal that of nuclear arms. This ammunition includes the so-called vacuum bomb; during the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, it completely destroyed an eight-story house in Beirut.

These facts testify that the United States continues to amass arms and concentrate its troops on the European Continent, all under the fabricated pretext of so-called Soviet military supremacy. According to experts' calculations, the current concentration of combat technology in Europe is 20 times higher than elsewhere in the world.

In this connection we can only express astonishment at that fact that the present Washington government is resorting to diverse maneuvers in the endeavor to create the impression that the increased strengths of conventional arms could, allegedly, completely exclude the threat of a nuclear war. To those who respect facts and draw correct conclusions from them, it must be obvious that such an oversaturation with any kind of weapon naturally increases rather than decreases the danger of an outbreak of war.

Regarding the arms of the Soviet Union and of other Warsaw Pact countries, in harmony with their military doctrine -- its nature is exclusively defensive -- the states of the socialist community have at their disposal only what is necessary for reliably ensuring the security of their peoples.

The Soviet Union has not threatened any country, neither in the past nor at present. But we recall very well the harsh lesson taught by the last war. In view of the military danger that is growing from the direction of the United States and NATO, we adopted -- and will be forced to adopt -- appropriate effective measures so as to prevent the West's military supremacy, including supremacy in conventional weapons.

It must also be mentioned that the danger for the USSR's eastern territory has recently markedly increased. This became particularly obvious after President Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea, which has become the main component of the U.S. Government's policy, aimed at directly aggravating the confrontation with the Soviet Union.

[Morozov] Which new kinds of conventional weapons and military technology, and which new kinds of mass destruction weapons, are the present and long-term military programs of the United States and the other NATO states counting on?

[Petrov] The Defense Directive for 1984-88, the aggressive air-land battle concept adopted in the United States, the new field order for the U.S. Ground Forces, and other Pentagon documents leave nobody in doubt about the U.S. endeavor to ensure, together with the other NATO countries, its supremacy over the Warsaw Pact and to create and make use of a potential intended for delivering the first strike and for concluding the war under conditions favorable for the United States. The concept of the "in-depth attack" is primarily destined for Europe.

It is for these aggressive goals that the strengths of nuclear weapons are being enhanced and new conventional means being created that are capable of resolving certain tasks previously fulfilled only by nuclear arms. These new devices primarily include the highly efficient, automatically targeted ammunition and casette ammunition, and also arms systems with high firepower. Special significance is attributed to assault complexes with intelligence tasks, which are being worked out in the United States. They include the Assault Breaker system, which consists of improved systems that are capable of "unmasking" hostile positions even deep in the enemy's defense, and also include the most accurate long-range missiles.

It is also known that the United States is counting on extensively producing a new generation of chemical weapons -- the so-called binary ammunition. At the same time it is planning to increase the number of storage facilities -- in Western Europe as well. But this is not the end of the affair. In the next 5 years the United States is counting on spending $2.5 billion for basic research and development of other kinds of lethal toxic substances.

Washington has approved the development of laser-based anti-missile defense weapons situated in outer space; it has thus violated the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems that was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. It is these devices that the Pentagon is counting on most in its plans for the battle for world hegemony.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are resolutely opposing the policy of feverish arms buildup and are consistently striving to achieve an agreement on limiting and reducing arms strengths. Through the fault of the absolute unwillingness of the United States to resolve these vitally important problems, the many years of talks on these issues have, deplorably, not yielded any positive results.

[Morozov] What can you say about the numerous maneuvers which the United States and NATO are holding in Europe?

[Petrov] The NATO alliance maneuvers are being characterized by certain circles in the West as allegedly defense measures that are intended to prepare NATO troops for warding off an "aggression from the East."

Both the nature of the maneuvers themselves and their contents nevertheless testify that the troops of the NATO alliance are not preparing a defense. It is quite obvious that the statements of official NATO representatives on the possibility of a "limited," "protracted," and other kinds of nuclear wars are followed by practical steps for working out various variants of troop activities during such wars.

In recent years the NATO countries' armies have been holding exercises and maneuvers under U.S. leadership, in which they worked out aggressive plans for the extensive use of most accurate weapons and assault complexes with intelligence tasks, intended for delivering a harsh blow to the first line and to the deep rear of the Warsaw Pact countries with the aim of destroying the most important facilities and disorganizing the troop command.

The numbers of troops, arms, and amount of combat technology which take part in the NATO maneuvers are increasing every year. The offensive kinds of military technology and arms are being widely used, as are the "rapid deployment units." The exercises and maneuvers are being held according to the concept of air and ground operations contained in the U.S. Army regulations and in the spirit of the "Rogers plan." In numerous exercises and maneuvers, the NATO Command is comprehensively working out various methods of conducting an openly offensive war, including methods with the use of nuclear arms.

Under conditions when nobody intends to attack the NATO countries, the elaboration of such and similar tasks during these exercises is a grave matter.

[Morozov] The West often distorts the issue of the correlation of forces in conventional weapons between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. What could you say about this?

[Petrov] The claims voiced by certain politicians and generals in the United States and in other NATO countries about so-called Soviet supremacy in the sphere of conventional weapons are not based on truth. The facts of reality testify that an approximate equilibrium exists between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the sphere of these weapons. These facts were also contained in the book "Who Is Threatening Peace," published in 1982 by authoritative Soviet bodies.

The correlation of forces has not substantially changed since that publication. Even many politicians and military figures in the West consider untenable the claim that the correlation of forces in conventional weapons has been disrupted in favor of the Warsaw Pact. In May 1983, U.S. Senator Carl Levin prepared a special publication in which he confirmed the approximate equilibrium of forces, and stated that in certain kinds of weapons the advantage lies on the U.S. side, and in other kinds on the Soviet side.

It is quite natural that the Soviet Union responds to the constant increase of conventional weapons in the NATO countries by equipping its Armed Forces with improved weapons and military technology. At the same time it devotes great care to make its Armed Forces correspond to the contemporary demands as regards arms and technical equipment. The USSR is doing everything to maintain an approximate parity in this sphere, and it is not aiming at acquiring advantages for itself. Moreover, the Soviet Union is consistently striving to achieve a reduction of the armament strengths, with simultaneous adherence to the principle of equal security.

The political leadership of the Soviet Union emphasized on several occasions that the efforts aimed at detente and at peaceful coexistence are not a sign of the Soviet Union's weakness. Our country, its Armed Forces, and the Warsaw Pact Organization as a whole have at their disposal all that is necessary for reliably defending the peaceful work of the Soviet people and of the peoples of the other countries of the socialist community. The successes of the Soviet economy, science and technology make it possible to produce sufficient quantities of all modern means for an armed struggle which our possible enemies wage or may wage.

ARMS TALKS DEEMED U.S. 'POLITICAL MASQUERADE'

LD220626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0450 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) -- "Tear Off the Masks!" That is what the participants in the many demonstrations in Europe and America are proclaiming today. They are demanding that those pretending to be lovers of peace should be made answerable and to expose their evil intentions, writes PRAVDA's political observer Yuriy Zhukov in the paper.

The events which have unfolded in recent weeks, the author underscores, have eloquently confirmed and proven who is to blame for the fact that the Geneva talks are marking time. "It is natural that the indignant people whom they have tried to deceive with the political masquerade in Washington are now doubling their efforts to hinder implementation of the sinister plans concealed by this masquerade, which is headed by the President of the United States, posing as a lover of peace."

Even those who are only slightly aware of these problems are realizing, the author notes, that Washington is not even contemplating a true reduction in nuclear armaments. This political masquerade of the present U.S. Administration, which is not its first, is causing these people growing indignation. The Pentagon is beating the drums. In Washington, the generals are beginning to play an ever greater role. Weinberger has stated that what was deficient about the war which the Americans waged in Vietnam was that Washington did not provide its combat officers with the opportunity to work out military operations for themselves. Such is the militaristic aspiration of the Washington administration which has elevated international terrorism to the level of state policy.

"The time will come, it has to come!" Yuriy Zhukov writes, "when the American people will ask themselves: How could we allow people to be at the head of their state who, at the critical moment, when the destiny of the world is threatened because of them, have engaged in a mean political masquerade, pretending to be defenders of peace when they are really leading matters to a war?"

CUBA'S DOMENECH ON AID FROM CEMA STATES

PM241553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba: "Tested by Time. Facets of Cooperation]

[Text] Havana -- A portentous date -- the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution -- is approaching. Over a quarter of a century Cuba's economy has altered radically. The character of production has been transformed, its range has grown, and the planning and management of sectors, associations, and enterprises have been qualitatively improved. The Island of Freedom's cooperation with the socialist countries has attained new landmarks.

In implementing the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, the CEMA partners are giving Cuba broad assistance. The development of the Cuban economy thereby accelerates with the prospect of its gradually reaching the level of the European CEMA countries.

The fraternal aid given to the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state is so sizable that a newspaper article can reflect only certain results of this collaboration. One of them is the scientific and technical progress in Cuba's industry.

I would like to begin this topic with the question of the joint study of our republic's natural resources and their planned use. In the year following the victory of the Cuban revolution an agreement was concluded with the USSR on geological cooperation. Contacts with Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists have occupied an important place in Cuban geologists' international ties. Considerable help has also been given to us by Bulgarian and Hungarian prospectors. We recently signed new documents on geological cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on the basis of a multilateral general agreement concluded within the framework of the CEMA sectorial commission.

The fraternal countries aid Cuba in the search for oil and gas deposits, also in researching existing reserves of solid minerals with the aim of subsequently developing and exploiting them. Work is being undertaken jointly with the CEMA partners to promote the expansion of our knowledge of the island's geological structure and the raw material bases for the production of nickel, copper, chromium, and other metals. Deposits of gold, phosphorites, and other minerals have been discovered.

Each of the fraternal states shares with Cuba the most valuable experience of exploiting natural resources. Thus the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is helping us to improve our existing techniques for producing nickel and cobalt. Czechoslovak specialists have been of great help in searching for deposits of feldspar, manganese, chromium, and other minerals. Cooperation with the Heningsdorf (FDR) Scientific Research Institute is developing successfully.

The other sphere in which Cuba is receiving growing economic and technical aid from the fraternal countries is power engineering. Measures are being jointly implemented with regard to more efficient use and repair of power equipment, power station planning and construction, the application of computer technology in this sphere, and the increasing of cadre qualifications.

In pooling efforts in these key directions we are jointly catering to the pressing needs of the Cuban power industry and are responding to a question of a fundamental order: how to increase the capacity of our power stations?

The help of our friends makes it possible to obtain growing returns from the use of the existing generating centers, more fully satisfy consumer demand, and simultaneously conserve much fuel. Along with specialists from the fraternal countries we are resolving such tasks as the determination of the extend of the energy reserves in the national grid, the optimization of load distribution among the republic's thermoelectric stations, the elaboration of an information collection system for the operational planning and management of the energy system, and preparations for installing new relay stations along power supply lines.

Along with the Soviet specialists, great help has been given to the Cuban power workers by colleagues from Czechoslovakia, who regularly send to Cuba groups of experts in routine thermoelectric power station equipment maintenance. Contacts with the GDR Ministry of Coal and Power are expanding. Whereas before these ties were limited to mutual consultations on the repair of turbines, our cooperation now includes a whole string of promising avenues. A large amount of research work in Cuban power stations has been carried out with the assistance of the Hungarian Ministry of Industry. Agreement has been reached with Bulgaria on Bulgarian power worker assignments in Cuba and the training of Cuban cadres at Bulgarian thermoelectric power stations. Furthermore, our power workers are obtaining professional training in certain specialities in Poland.

The importance that the development of a major chemical industry has for a modern economy is common knowledge. We are proud that in this sphere too the range of cooperation with the socialist countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, is expanding. The results of collaboration are clearly visible in the example of the growing output of fertilizers and the increase in the volume of oil refining done in Cuba. With our friends' help we have organized the production of a number of types of output, including lubricants.

Increasing use is being made of technologies developed in the USSR for the manufacture of many materials. By comparing the chemical composition of Cuban and Soviet oil, specialists from both our countries determined in exactly which proportions it would be best to mix this raw material for the most efficient cracking. A considerable saving was achieved by replacing previously imported oil-refining catalysts with ones delivered by the community countries.

Czechoslovak chemists assist Cuba in improving glass, rubber, and paper production, and also in the development of petroleum chemistry. In Poland Cuban specialists are increasing their qualifications in anticorrosive paints and the management of pulp plants. Cooperation with GDR chemists is aimed at creating new types of fertilizers, which allow for the topical farming conditions. The German friends are helping in the designing of enterprises and oil pipelines, and in improving rubber production and the output of chemical fibers. Collaboration with Hungarian and Bulgarian chemists is being successfully deepened.

The development of cooperation in all the main directions would be impossible without the intensive molding of technical intelligentsia cadres for the Cuban national economy. It is well known that after the victory of the revolution many specialists left the motherland under the influence of hostile propaganda. The conditions for the country's industrialization sharply deteriorated. This necessitated the arrival of a large number of foreign engineers and technicians, mainly from the socialist states. Four-fifths of the total number of foreign specialists came from the USSR.

Working shoulder-to-shoulder with the Cubans, the emissaries from the motherland of Lenin are actively participating in building socialism in Cuba. Over 400 Soviet specialists are working on the construction and modernization of nickel enterprises in Nicaro and Moa; more than 250 people have made their contribution to the successful launch of a fertilizer plant in Nuevitas; and 150 USSR specialists have modernized the nitrogen fertilizer plant in Cienfuegos.

Hundreds of their fellow countrymen are aiding the collectives in our power stations, oil-refining plants, open cuts, and mines. The list could go on, but after all it is not simply a question of figures. It is the very spirit of cooperation -- in the human and moral sense of the word -- that impresses.

The Cubans love and respect the Soviet specialists and their families who live and work alongside us, walk the roads of our cities and villages, master our language, and get to know our customs and traditions. And one can understand all the more distinctly the importance of two interconnected factors in the irreversibility of the Cuban revolution -- the selflessness of our people and the solidarity of all our foreign friends, above all the working people from the socialist countries.

Throughout all the years of its existence Cuba has been subject to imperialist attacks. When speaking of this I always recall the Soviet tanker that delivered us oil in April 1960. The reliable hand of fraternal aid was extended at the very moment that imperialism was seriously reckoning on paralyzing our economy. How many changes there have been in Cuba since then! Our dependence on the world's capitalist market weakens with each year, while our links with the socialist countries are steadily strengthening and developing.

The fraternal parties and peoples treat us in a Leninist and socialist way. This is an inspirational model for a new type of relations founded on the adamantine principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and the laws of disinterested friendship and cooperation.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC SESSION HELD IN MOSCOW

LD251759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific Cooperation has taken place in Moscow. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia took part. A representative of Yugoslavia was also present.

Consultations and exchanges of experience on the creation and introduction of new machinery and technology were held at the session. Proposals were examined on the procedures, structure, and periods of development of an all-round program of scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries over 15-20 years. Certain other questions of scientific and technical cooperation were also discussed.

Further Details

LD261218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow on 24 and 25 November. Taking part in it were the heads of central organs concerned with the development of science and technology of the council's member countries and also of the SFRY. Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, headed the Soviet delegation.

Mutual consultations and exchanges of experience were carried out on issues concerning planning, financing, and economic stimulation of the creation and introduction of new equipment and technology in the CEMA member countries. The plan for the work of the committee and its working organs for 1984-85 was confirmed. The committee meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and constructive, comradely cooperation.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' SEES W. EUROPEAN ROLE IN NATO

PM281132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[L. Chausov "Rejoinder": "Whose Finger on the Button?"]

[Text] That "tricky" question, judging from reports that have found their way into the Western press, is causing friction in NATO headquarters. As is known, the Pentagon has always ruled that aggressive bloc. And the West European general have rather fulfilled the role of "gun crew."

Now that the appearance of American Pershings and cruise missiles on the European Continent is becoming a fait accompli, the U.S. allies have apparently tried to crowd out the uncle across the ocean. First, in order at least to make some attempt to quell the wave of public protests in their own countries against the senseless NATO decision to install American medium-range missiles in Europe. And, second, in order to obtain access for themselves to the key offices of the war machine.

The Italian military put forward a project for handing over to the United States the "honorary post" of NATO secretary general, while reserving the real power -- the place of commander in chief -- for the West Europeans.

But as soon as the rumor of the junior partners' intentions reached the Pentagon, the refusal promptly followed. The people across the Atlantic tut-tutted at the allies: Everyone should know his place, and stay there.

And this is not surprising. In sending the Pershings and cruise missiles across the ocean, Uncle Sam has no intention of taking his finger off the launch button. After all, it is easier to keep the West Europeans in check when they are playing the part of nuclear hostages to the United States.

WPC'S CHANDRA ON U.S. MISSILES FOR W. EUROPE

LD281741 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 28 TASS -- The World Peace Council has called for the observance of the week from December 4 to 12 as the International Week of Action against the Deployment of New U.S. Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons in Western Europe. Addressing a press conference in Helsinki today, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said that the commenced delivery of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons to Western Europe countries came in defiance of the will of the overwhelming majority of the peoples of West Germany, Great Britain and Italy, accelerated the arms race, and heightened the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Noting the great significance of the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of November 24, Romesh Chandra emphasised that the statement expressed the Soviet Union's determination to to everything possible to prevent a nuclear war and ensure peace. "The Soviet Union stands whole-heartedly for a nuclear weapons freeze by all nuclear powers, and in the first place a U.S.-Soviet freeze," Romesh Chandra said.

The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe has been accompanied by an intensification of the Reagan administration's militarist policies and its aggression and intervention in different regions of the world, Romesh Chandra of went [as received] on to say. He underlined that world public opinion condemned the invasion and occupation of Grenada, the most recent and blatant example of Reaganism which threatens humanity with nuclear annihilation and violates at the same time the sovereignty and independence of nations.

On behalf of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra appealed to all governments and parliaments, to all peace and anti-war movements and other non-governmental organisations, to all individuals who value life on earth to act as never before to stop the further deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and ensure that those already deployed are withdrawn, so that the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe can be resumed and move forward towards the agreements demanded by millions all over the world.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION PROTESTS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD282220 Mosow TASS in English 1637 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 28 TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] has emphatically protested against the started deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In a statement here it described this move by the U.S. Administration and its NATO partners as a flagrant and cynical outrage upon the people of Europe who do not want the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to be sited in their continent.

The started deployment of the American nuclear missiles is further evidence of the hypocritical posture of the Reagan administration which is trying to deceive public opinion with its glib talking about its "commitment to peace."

Millions of women across the world, the statement said further, demand that Reagan abandon his militarist policy of violence and terror that has the people as its butt. The Women's International Democratic Movement and other peace forces reject NATO's nuclear missile decision. The WIDF called on all people of goodwill to campaign against the threat of nuclear catastrophe even more persistently and vigorously.

It demanded an end to Washington's policy of nuclear madness and to the deployment of ULS. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the rescindment of the decision to deploy these weapons.

WORLD PHYSICISTS APPEAL TO UN ON ARMS TESTS

LD252236 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- More than 14,000 physicists from many a country, including prominent scientists and Nobel Prize winners, have signed a message calling for an agreement to end the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. The message has been addressed to the United Nations secretary general and the United Nations Committee on Disarmament.

Tonight the newspaper IZVESTIYA published the text of the "stop the nuclear arms race" message by physicists of the world. It says:

"Despite numerous efforts, conferences and negotiations, the nuclear arms race is gathering momentum. At present there exists more than 50,000 units of nuclear weapons the yield of some of which is thousands of times that of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. This works out to about 3,000 tons of TNT equivalent per each inhabitant of the earth. The count of the number of warheads and missiles no longer has anything to do with security. On the contrary, the nuclear arms race diminishes security and is a sure way toward a nuclear holocaust."

"The fate of mankind is in its own hands. Nuclear war can and must be prevented. The nuclear arms race must be reversed. It must be reversed immediately as there is no time to lose.

"It can be reversed if the people of the earth work toward this common goal. Let us join voices in an appeal for an immediate freeze of the nuclear arms race. This is the first and indispensable step along the road toward nuclear disarmament. This is a simple and comprehensive measure. People of different political and religious persuasions, belonging to different organisations and movements from many countries of the world can pool their efforts to achieve this goal. The freeze should not be postponed until agreements have been reached as a result of prolonged negotiations. We, physicists from all countries of the world, subscribe to the following appeal:

"We are urging agreement on an end to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. In the meantime, new nuclear weapons or their delivery vehicles should not be deployed anywhere."

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT REJECTS U.S. NAMIBIA POLICY

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- The summit Commonwealth conference now in its closing stage in the Indian capital, unanimously rejected Washington's policy of linking the question of independence for Namibia with other questions and said that on behalf of the entire Commonwealth it will urge the USA and South Africa to carry out the U.N. plan for Namibia.

The prime minister of India Indira Gandhi criticized South Africa for its new acts of sabotage and subversion, its attacks on neighbouring states and its attempts to destabilise the situation in these countries. She urged Commonwealth countries to take all measures for ending the "illegal and immoral" occupation of Namibia by South African troops.

Indira Gandhi said that the Commonwealth countries should also demand an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from southern regions of Angola and called for full support of the struggle of the black majority in South Africa against apartheid.

FUNDING INCREASE FOR USIA 'SUBVERSION' ASSAILED

LD282330 Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- The ceremony of the signing by President Reagan of a bill on allocating new large appropriations for the United States Information Agency (USIA), the main mouthpiece of Washington's official propaganda, took place in the White House on Monday. The appropriations for USIA for the 1984 financial year make up 642.3 million dollars, an increase of 44.3 million dollars on the 1983 financial year. The sum of 806.2 million dollars has already been allocated for the 1985 financial year.

If the wording of the bill is to be believed, USIA is engaged exclusively in matters of international information, programmes of general educational, cultural and other exchanges. But this is nothing more than the camouflage for the impudent activity to misinform the international public opinion, to spread slander of the policy of the USSR and other socialist countries, to stage crude ideological subversion. Suffice it to say that a number of projects in the framework of the so-called "Programme of Democracy and Public Diplomacy," a global ideological venture of U.S. imperialism, is implemented under the guidance of USIA.

'INTRIGUES' AMONG WHITE HOUSE AIDES VIEWED

LD281619 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- Open bickering and attempts to hit hardest one's colleague and, if possible, to oust him from the group of persons close to the President, endless gossip and intrigues are some of the most characteristic features of the atmosphere prevailing in the top echelons of the Reagan administration. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes today that Reagan's White House staff is still being plagued by infighting, gossip and overall hostility between highly-placed officials.

The atmosphere of intrigues and bickering within the U.S. Administration on the whole and the White House staff in particular set in after Reagan's team came to power. Richard Allen, the President's former national security adviser, became the first victim of the "court intrigues." The true causes of his resignation were bad relations with Reagan's other assistants and the acute contradictions between Allen and the then secretary of state, Alexander Haig. Later, their enmity resulted in Haig's ouster from the administration.

William Clark had to give up the post of assistant to the President for national security affairs after his constant battles against James Baker, chief of the White House staff, and his deputy Michael Deaver, the newspaper notes. On the way out, Clark slammed the door. He succeeded in persuading his friend President Reagan to conduct an investigation to find out who of the President's closest entourage disclosed to the American press the administration's secret military plans with regard to Lebanon. It is the launching of this investigation which concerns, specifically, besides James Baker, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and CIA Director William Casey, that is linked with the recent "convulsions" in the administration reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation in the White House has not changed after Clark's resignation. No wonder that ever more highly-placed officials are fleeing the President's "ship."

NINTH LAUNCHING OF U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE NOTED

LD281846 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- The "Columbia" reusable space shuttle with six astronauts on board has been launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, after a delay of over two months. For the first time since the United States started implementing this programme the crew includes a foreign citizen, West German physicist Ulf Merbold.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) attaches special significance to this flight, the ninth one in the "shuttle" programme, for the reason that the reusable spacecraft carries for the first time a module of the "Spacelab" space laboratory created by scientists and designers of the European Space Agency (ESA).

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL points out that NASA representatives hope that the results of the work in the space laboratory will show the need of creating a permanently operating orbital station. As is known, such plans have long been harboured by the Pentagon, which connects with the flights of reusable spacecraft its far-reaching designs for the militarisation of outer space. Suffice it to say that the U.S. Department of Defense has reserved over a third of the 311 flights planned under the "shuttle" programme.

TACTICAL WEAPONS SAID TO RECEIVE NUCLEAR WARHEADS

PM281726 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Nov -- Washington is forcing through more and more programs to sharply increase nuclear arsenals with the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR. According to the CBS TV company, in parallel with large-scale programs to create fundamentally new nuclear weapons systems which are already being implemented, the Pentagon is planning to equip the tactical Phoenix and Standard missiles and a number of antitank missiles with nuclear warheads.

Going by the CBS report, Washington intends to "lavish" these new weapons on the West Europeans, who have already had the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles thrust on them.

U.S. EMBASSY'S MICROWAVES COMPLAINT 'CANARD'

PM291012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Yu. Klenov and S. Rudakov: "What Are You Complaining About, Gentlemen?"]

[Text] Once again there is no stopping the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. With an energy worthy of better use, U.S. diplomatic representatives are once again publicly complaining about their "difficult living conditions" in the Soviet capital.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently, the U.S. ambassador in the USSR called the U.S. Embassy staff together and told them that once again they are being subjected to "microwave irradiation." It is a "matter of principle" to highlight this question to the Soviets again, the ambassador said.

"Highlight again."

Well, let us try to "focus" our readers' attention on the problem instigated by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. We will discuss the notorious "irradiation," but first let us take a short excursion into history.

Some years ago the U.S. Government, followed by literally all the U.S. mass information organs, created an unimaginable ruckus about information "leaked" from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. As the U.S. papers wrote, the question of abnormal radiation which had appeared in the embassy building and allegedly posed a danger to diplomats' lives was discussed at a "secret conference" in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. A word, once spoken, takes flight, especially when this "word" is spoken deliberately. And this is what happened here. The Soviet side proposed to the Americans that they carry out a joint investigation into the real state of affairs with regard to the "microwave spirits" which had settled in the U.S. Embassy building on Chaykovskiy Street in Moscow. An impressive group of U.S. experts was established. It was headed by M. Masser, an embassy security service employee, and G. Pollack, professor of medicine at Georgetown University. The authoritative commission from the banks of the Potomac did not arrive empty-handed. It brought with it a Hewlett-Packard 432-A electronic meter, a microwave receiver spectrum analyzer, and other equipment for accurately measuring various kinds of microwave radition. The Soviet side was also represented by highly skilled experts.

On 27 January 1976 the Soviet and American specialists jointly carried out the relevant measurements in the U.S. ambassador's office on the ninth floor of the U.S. Embassy building on Chaykovskiy Street and also in living quarters on the sixth floor of the same building. The U.S. experts were clearly disconcerted when the indicators of both the U.S.-and Soviet-made electronic instruments simultaneously registered less than 1 microwatt of microradiation per square cm in the electromagnetic field. And the protocol signed personally by Mr Masser, said: "In the U.S. Embassy in Moscow the flux density rate of microwave radiation is in line with the levels of industrial radiation typical of a big modern city and does not exceed 1 microwatt per square cm"; that is, it is considerably lower than the minimum state norms permitted in the USSR, not to mention the norms in force in the United States, where the levels permitted are ten times higher.

One might think that everything was clear and that the U.S. experts could have quietly packed up their electronic measuring baggage and set off home. But nothing of the sort: At the instigation of the then U.S. ambassador in Moscow, the U.S. experts began to hint at the fact that as a result of microwave radiation in the embassy, "cases of serious disorders among embassy staff have been recorded." But once again Baron Muenchhausen's American progeny were disappointed. They were familiarized with the results of research by the Soviet Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. A resume of one of the research projects carried out by the institute's big collective said: "Radiation cannot be the cause of malignant diseases of a person's blood and internal organs. As a result of preventive investigation of many of the institute's patients, no such cases have been recorded in 20 years."

Quite a short time elapsed before a turbid stream of all kinds of complaints once again poured out of 19/23 Chaykovskiy Street. The U.S. press began to carry complaints that the medical system does not suit U.S. diplomats in Moscow and that Americans living in Moscow almost have to fly to West Europe to receive treatment for a cold or a headache. And so it goes on: "Sensational" reports appeared in the U.S. mass information organs, once again citing "officials" of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, that alleged that in two of the Moscow apartment blocks where U.S. diplomats live the water contains an "excess of cyanide and mercury, which are a health hazard." Here, references were made to "special tests" of Moscow water allegedly carried out by U.S. specialists.

The absurdity of this latest "canard" was so obvious that a U.S. State Department spokesman -- crimson with shame -- was forced to admit in the presence of correspondents that there is no truth in the reports of "polluted Moscow water." Repeat tests made by the same experts, he said, showed "a complete absence of mercury, cyanide, or any other harmful admixtures." To the loud guffaws of the foreign correspondents, the spokesman for the U.S. foreign policy department said that there had been an "error." It appeared that the Moscow water was not to blame here. It was the hands of the U.S. experts and the instruments they had used which were dirty.

Incidentally, on the subject of errors: "Errors" also crept into the reports about "fatal microradiation" in the past. And these were detected by U.S. experts themselves at that time. Thus, during the abovementioned test measurements in the U.S. Embassy building, American and not Soviet microwave rediation was recorded from sources within the embassy building. These "secret sources" were even several times greater than the general level of intensity of the electromagnetic field, which made it possible for the Soviet experts to say, not without foundation: "Gentlemen! Screen your own sources of radiation and you will have nothing to compain of!" Some time later THE WASHINGTON POST, not without malice, noted in this connection that the sources of radiation in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are "not Soviet but American devices."

And so, complaints, complaints, complaints.... And each time they are made without any foundation. Why is this? Western diplomatic circles in Moscow note in this connection, not without irony, that each time the latest anti-Soviet invention about the "intolerable living conditions" is followed by a salary increase for U.S. diplomats. But the latest outbreak of anti-Sovietism is still far from explicable by these facts alone. Matters are much more serious. It is obvious that some people at 19/23 Chaykovskiy Street clearly have a liking for introducing complications into Soviet-American relations, though this is the prime task of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Moscow.

In connection with the latest complaint from the U.S. side, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a representation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow which pointed out in particular that the embassy had again raised the question of "irradiation" and decided in advance to organize an unseemly ballyhoo in the press. This cannot fail to cast doubts on the sincerity of the motives that the U.S. Embassy put forward to justify its claims. Such actions must be seen as none other than an obvious attempt to kindle anti-Soviet passions still more and introduce additional complications into relations between our two countries.

The Soviet side has resolutely rejected the Americans' groundless claims as completely invented, provocative in nature, and incompatible with the elementary norms and practice of interstate relations.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE CANADA NUCLEAR-FREE OBSERVED

LD290823 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ottawa November 29 TASS -- Terry Sargeant, an MP from the New Democratic Party, submitted to Parliament on Monday a bill proclaiming Canada a nuclear weapon-free zone.

The bill prohibits the development, testing and production of any nuclear weapons or components for them in the territory of Canada, in its territorial waters or air space, and the introduction of such weapons into the country.

XINHUA CITES ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON INF TALKS

PM281112 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Across Countries and Continents": "In the Interests of the People's Security"]

[Excerpts] The world public is attaching tremendous importance to the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Foreign mass media and prominent politicians and statesmen note that this most important document expresses the concentrated will of the Soviet people and their adamant determination to give a fitting response to the adventurist militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration and NATO and to reliably defend the security of the USSR and the socialist community as a whole.

The XINHUA agency (PRC) transmitted a detailed summary of Yu.V. Andropov's statement. "Soviet leader Yu.V. Andropov," the report says, "has made a statement in connection with the discontinuation of the present round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on questions of the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and announced countermeasures which the Soviet Union is taking in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe."

PRC AMITY TOUR GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT IN USSR

Visits Baku

OW260748 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The special tour group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association visited Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR on 22 November.

The Chinese tourists placed wreaths before the tombs in Baku, of 26 political commissars who gave their lives for the founding of Soviet political power in Caucasia. The Azerbaijan chapter of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries gave a friendship dinner in honor of the Chinese guests. On the evening of 22 November, members of the special Chinese tour group enjoyed a performance of Azerbaijan national music.

On 23 November, the Chinese guests will continue their visit in Azerbaijan.

Tours Sumgait

OW260754 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The special tour group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association visited the city of Sumgait, an industrial center in the Azerbaijan SSR on 23 November. Members of the tour group visited the Lenin steel pipe factory and a chemical plant. They had visited the enterprises and studied the workers' living and work conditions. They had also toured various scenic spots in the city of Sumgait.

On the same day, Kaziyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, received the Chinese guests. He feted the Chinese guests and described the various activities of the supreme organ of state power of the republic and its presidium. He also described the economic, scientific and cultural achievements of the workers in the Azerbaijan SSR. He attributed all the achievements to the brilliant nationality policy of the CPSU and to the mutual assistance among people of various nationalities in the USSR.

Liang Shufen, head of the Chinese tour group, thanked the host for the warm hospitality. She said: The members of the Chinese tour group have fully realized the significance of Sino-Soviet friendship. Liang Shufen said: This friendship conforms with the interests of the Chinese people and the Soviet people. It is also conducive to maintaining peace in Asia and in the world.

Expresses Thanks for Visit

LD282049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] A specialized group of tourist-activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society was in our country from 13 to [date indistinct] inclusive. The group visited Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, and Tashkent. It was received at the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and met the aktiv of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Meetings and talks were organized for members of the group at the Soviet Women's Committee, the Union of Writers of the USSR, and the Moscow State Conservatory. There was a visit to Moscow State University, a number of institutes, enterprises, and kolkhozes. The Chinese tourists expressed their thanks for their reception in the Soviet Union.

VOLUME 1 OF CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

PM281533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Books": "Chinese-Russian Dictionary"]

[Text] The first volume has been published of the 4-volume Big Chinese-Russian Dictionary [Bolshoy Kitaysko-Russkiy Slovar] compiled by a team of scientists under the leadership of the now late Professor I.M. Oshanin of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies. The dictionary contains around 16,000 main entries and more than 250,000 derivative words and expressions.

As to its scope, the Big Chinese-Russian Dictionary is the most comprehensive work in Soviet-Chinese studies and one of the biggest works of its kind in world sinology. In the compilation of the dictionary the best Chinese dictionaries and other lexicographical works published in the PRC and other countries were used as well as materials collected by Soviet sinologists.

The dictionary is intended for practical work with Chinese texts, and for use by teachers and students of Oriental studies and linguists.

The Big Chinese-Russian Dictionary is published by the Nauka Publishing House and its last volume will be published in 1984.

GENERAL VESSEY'S SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN TRIP ANALYZED

LD251828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 83

[From the 'International Diary' program presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, is completing his visit to South Korea. He arrived there last Sunday on a 6-day visit. What is the reason for the appearance of such a high-ranking representative of the Pentagon right now in the south of the Korean peninsula? I shall ask our commentator Boris Andrianov to give his view on this matter:

When you acquaint yourself with the news about the present trip by General Vessey, you cannot help noticing how meager it is. Even the American agencies that usually give wide coverage to foreign tours by Washington figures are restricting themselves to brief, dry reports this time. So the impression is being formed that Washington is deliberately trying to hide the genuine reasons and aims of the journey by the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Indeed, there are serious grounds for such an idea. After all, General Vessey turned up in South Korea while President Reagan's tracks were still fresh. And this, of course, is far from a simple coincidence; there is the most direct, straight connection. Even the laconic news about the Pentagon representative's talks with the military brass of the Seoul regime indicates that they covered specific measures to implement the accords reached during the visit to South Korea by the master of the White House.

The aim of this visit was to strengthen U.S. domination in the south of the Korean peninsula, to intensify the military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, and to take a new step toward implementing the aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism in Asia. Being guided by such selfish interests, Reagan declared his intention to sharply accelerate modernization of the Seoul regime's army, building up the combat potential of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and expanding military cooperation between Washington and Seoul. What is more, the master of the White House resorted even to open nuclear blackmail, threatening to use mass destruction weapons in Korea. This last circumstance, as far as one can judge, has a direct bearing on the present trip to South Korea by General Vessey. He is now engaged there in a practical solution of military matters, including those linked with turning the south of the Korean peninsula into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead. At present the Pentagon already has over 700 nuclear warheads on South Korean soil but now, as is known, the Reagan administration intends additionally to deploy neutron weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles. It is extremely typical that General Vessey's stay in South Korea is taking place in an atmosphere of increasing militarist hysteria which Washington is inflaming in all sorts of ways, clearly calculating thereby to create favorable conditions to implement its nuclear schemes.

Therefore, the visit of the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to South Korea shows that the Pentagon is now forcing ahead its provocative actions leading to further exacerbation of tension in the Far East, creating a grave threat to peace and security in Asia.

Seeks 'To Accelerate' Alliance

LD261432 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 26 TASS -- The military circles of the United States and Japan have embarked on specifying accords reached during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent visit to Tokyo and his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It is in this way that a visit to the Japanese isles by John Vessey, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, is assessed here.

It follows from local press reports that his meetings with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and H. Natsume, deputy head of the Japan Defense Agency, focused first of all on issues of the further consolidation of the military alliance between Washington and Tokyo, which the American general hypocritically described as an instrument of maintaining stability not only in Asia but also in the whole world. One of these issues was the further buildup of the Japanese Armed Forces and the intensified preparation of Japan's Navy and Air Force to blocking international straits in the case of "contingencies" in the Far East and waging combat within 1,000 miles around the Japanese archipelago, something Washington has been pressing for more and more persistently.

Attention has also been drawn here to the fact that Vessey arrived in Tokyo from Seoul where the dominant theme of his talks with the leading officials of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship was the Pentagon's assistance with modernizing the South Korean Army, increases in the combat capability of the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps billeted in the south of the Korean peninsula, and the further extension of bilateral military links. Right after the completion of the Pentagon envoy's visit to Seoul the supreme command of the South Korean Army held an emergency meeting there to discuss preparations for armed provocations in the region.

It is pointed out in this connection that Vessey's visit to Japan is called upon to accelerate the formation of a strategic military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. The United States is seeking in these efforts to entrust Japan with responsibility for the preservation of and all-round assistance to the Seoul regime should the mounting national liberation struggle in the south of the Korean peninsula endanger the existence of the pro-American Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship.

Washington strategy-makers view the militarist tripartite alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea as a basis for a "Pacific alliance" whose idea was busily promoted during his talks with the Japanese premier by the head of the U.S. Administration and which is in essence to become an analogue of NATO. The United States hopes to enlist in it its ANZUS partners -- Australia and New Zealand, as well as some other Pacific countries, which are being subjected to high pressure with this aim in mind.

HU YAOBANG-NAKASONE TALKS CONCLUDE IN TOKYO

LD281613 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 28 TASS -- Official talks have ended here between Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who paid a visit to Japan, and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Upon the end of the talks the Japanese prime minister made a statement for the press on his own behalf, in which he stressed that agreement had been reached as a result of the Japanese-Chinese talks to settle all the questions of bilateral relations "on the basis of mutual understanding and trust and in accordance with the U.N. Charter through talks, without resorting to force." The Japanese premier noted Hu Yaobang's agreement in principle to the establishment of "a Japanese-Chinese friendship committee of the 21st century" which, according to the view of the Japanese officials and to reports in the Japanese press, should become a centre for the development of contacts between the two countries in different fields.

In examining trade and economic relations, according to the Japanese premier, it was stressed that Japan was prepared further to extend cooperation in that field on the condition that Beijing gave certain guarantees. In particular, China should assume an "open doors" policy and ensure safety of Japanese capital investments. The Japanese premier promised to secure another governmental loan for China.

Local observers point out that Nakasone's statements during the discussion of international problems were based for the most part on anti-Soviet themes. He harped on "Japan's serious concern over the Soviet military buildup in the Far East," on the "Soviet military threat" and on other anti-Soviet allegations.

The same sources report that the Chinese leader avoided active discussion of the anti-Soviet aspects that the Japanese side tried to put into the centre of the talks. In particular, they quote Hu Yaobang as saying that "the abnormal situation with the development of Sino-Soviet relations does not meet the interests of not only China and the Soviet Union but also of stability in Asia and in the world at large." The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China characterized the situation at the Sino-Soviet talks as "rather good." At the same time he reiterated Beijing's well-known position on "three questions of principle" presumably interfering with the development of Sino-Soviet relations. The Japanese press also notes Hu Yaobang's statement to the effect that the continued Sino-Soviet dialogue could be no obstacle to the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

The sides exchanged opinion on relations with the United States in view of the recent visit of the U.S. President to Japan. The Chinese side, according to the Japanese press, spoke in favour of the further extension of relations with the United States and at the same time noted that there were in the U.S. Administration people stubbornly pursuing a policy of "two Chinas." The Chinese leader on this point mentioned a resolution on the future of Taiwan passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. The initial commentaries of the Japanese press that appeared here noted the fact that Hu Yaobang had voiced concern over militarist tendencies in Japan and over the consolidation of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese press, recounting the contents of the talks and Nakasone's statement, stresses that the latter only reflected those aspects of the talks on which the positions of the sides had coincided. Political observers attribute this to the fact that the Japanese prime minister made his statement largely with an eye on the forthcoming elections.

JAPAN, S.KOREA HOLD TALKS ON 'STRATEGIC AXIS'

LD281142 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 28, TASS - By TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin:

The further consolidation of the strategic axis Washington-Tokyo-Seoul is the chief objective of the talks held here today between South Korea's Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

According to local television and KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the Seoul emissary urged Tokyo to step up military-political contacts within the triangle United States-Japan-South Korea.

In response, Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed full support for Chon Tu-hwan's regime. After the talks in Toyko, the South Korean minister will head for Washington to continue the discussion of concrete ways of establishing a tripartite alliance in the region.

Yi Won-kyong's consultations in Japan and the United States are designed to specific general accords between the participants in the would-be bloc reached during the recent trips by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Tokyo and Seoul. Military aspects of the future axis were discussed again the other day during the trips to Seoul and Tokyo by highest official in the U.S. Armed Forces, Gen. John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He pressed, in particular, that Tokyo increase military-political cooperation with Seoul and expand financial assistance to the Chon regime.

The Nakasone cabinet, yielding to Washington's pressure, already agreed to grant South Korea three billion dollars in aid to increase its strategic potential. Exchanges of military delegations between Tokyo and Seoul have intensified of late. The press assumes that bilateral consultations on the so-called "blockade" of international straits in the Far East in case of "contingency" were also held. Under the Reagan administration's scenario, all these actions are called upon to form a "missing side in the strategic triangle" in the region, since the United States already has bilateral military treaties with Japan and South Korea.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL BACKS ANDROPOV INF REMARKS

PM281335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Firm Support"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Nov -- The MPRP Central Committee, Mongolian Government, and entire Mongolian people welcomed with profound approval the 24 November statement by Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles which has now begun in Western Europe. This is stated in a statement issued here by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

We highly assess and fully support the Soviet Union's firm and principled position and unswerving determination to uphold peace expressed in this document, the Mongolian leader stressed. All peace-loving forces and sane people in the world followed with hope and anxiety the talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of nuclear arms in Europe. But, using these talks as a cover, the United States has initiated the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of several of its European NATO allies despite the will of the overwhelming majority of these countries' populations and counter to the demands of the world public.

Under these conditions the Soviet Government has been obliged to halt its participation in the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and to take retaliatory steps necessary to preserve military-strategic equilibrium and to safeguard the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The United States and its NATO allies who supported Washington on the question of deploying the U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Yu. Tsedenbal noted, alone bear full responsibility for the disruption of the Geneva talks and the further stepping up of international tension.

I should like to emphasize the flexible and constructive nature of Yu.V. Andropov's statement to the effect that if the United States and the other NATO countries display the readiness to return to the situation existing prior to the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do the same.

We wholly support the Soviet leadership's appeal to the leaders of the United States and the other West European states to weigh up once more all the consequences to their own peoples and all mankind entailed by the implementation of the plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Europe, Yu. Tsedenbal said in conclusion.

USSR, DPRK SIGN FISHERY COOPERATION PROTOCOL

SK261228 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Today the USSR and the DPRK held a ceremony in Moscow to sign a USSR-DPRK protocol for cooperation in the fishery fields. Comrade Gulchenko, deputy minister of fishery industry, and Comrade (Hwang Pong-nok), vice chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee, signed the protocol for the USSR and the DPRK respectively. In the protocol, both the USSR and the DPRK expressed mutual hope for accelerated development in the ties between the fishery functionaries of the two countries. For example, the Soviet and Korean fishermen will (? help each other) while operating in some fishing waters. Also, according to this protocol, the exchange of scientific data will continue between the Soviet institutes for (? scientific information, fisheries research in the Pacific, and maritime research) and the Wonsan Fisheries College.

Speaking at the ceremony for the signing of the protocol, Comrade Gulchenko, head of the Soviet delegation, and Comrade (Hwang Pong-nok), head of the DPRK delegation, expressed their mutual conviction that the implementation of the 1984 USSR-DPRK protocol for cooperation in the fishery fields will be in the interests of both countries and that it will assist in their mutual successes in the fishery fields.

KARMAL ENDORSES ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON MISSILES

LD271139 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul November 27 TASS -- The statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a document of exceptional importance and of great international significance. It reflects the consistent and principled foreign policy line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Government, which combines a firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive aspirations with the tireless efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has told correspondents of the daily PRAVDA and TASS.

That Europe has been living in peace for nearly forty years is largely due to the Soviet Union. The rough military balance, including in nuclear force, has objectively served the interests of European security, the cause of universal peace.

Yuriy Andropov repeatedly stressed that it is dangerous madness to count on victory in nuclear war. It is well known that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries advanced recently several constructive peace initiatives in order to reach accords in the field of the limitation and reduction of armaments. Unfortunately, they all remained unanswered. Moreover, ignoring the will of the peoples of Western Europe, the lunatics from the White House have already started the deployment on its territory of new nuclear missiles. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union is compelled to adopt necessary measures to ensure its own security and the security of its friends. At the same time, the Soviet leadership reiterated their firm and unchanged course towards reaching accords that would prevent nuclear disaster and improve the international climate.

The People's Democratic Party, the government and all people in Afghanistan fully back the measures which are being adopted by the Soviet Union to maintain peace, announced by Yuriy Andropov.

Peace is not an abstract notion for the Afghan people. For more than five years, practically immediately after the April revolution, they have been compelled to repulse armed intervention carried out by the forces of imperialism and regional reaction. The United States and its henchmen are waging an undeclared war against our motherland. Imperialism led by the United States does not want Afghanistan to be free and independent, it does not want any social and political changes in the country in the interests of the working masses.

The contemporary world has witnessed on several occasions the United States' aggressive aspirations with regard to developing countries.

We are thankful to the fraternal Soviet people for their all-round international assistance.

We resolutely back the Soviet Union's efforts directed at curbing the criminal designs of imperialism and preserving the life of all of mankind.

All progressive forces on earth, Babrak Karmal concluded, are rallying at this responsible moment around the Soviet Union and resolutely support its peaceful foreign policy.

AFGHAN 'SUPPORT' DRA DESPITE WESTERN 'SLANDER'

PM251042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "An Invented Problem"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Nov -- "Slander is like coal -- if it does not burn you it will make you dirty," according to the Afghan proverb. This is exactly the principle followed by propaganda services, politicians, and governments in a number of Western countries when interpreting events in Afghanistan and the situation that has developed around this country. Now, to the accompaniment of the noise from such propaganda squawking and despite the resolute protest by many UN member countries, the United States and its allies have forced on the current UN General Assembly session a debate on the question of the so-called "situation in Afghanistan."

Are there reasons for raising this question at any international forums? Each day of the life in Afghanistan sees the growing prestige of people's power and expanding trust in the socioeconomic transformations it is implementing in the interests of the broad people's masses. Rallies and meetings are being held throughout the country at which workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, and chiefs and elders of mountain tribes are declaring their support for the DRA Government.

The revolution's social base is widening. Solidarity with the people's power is expressed even by those who initially, in view of their social position in pre-revolutionary Afghanistn, far from understood the goals and tasks of the April revolution. A national jerga (council) of former members of parliament and eminent public figures from prerevolutionary times has just ended its work in Kabul. "We, like every inhabitant of Afghanistn," they declared in an address to the world's parliaments and public figures adopted by the jerga, "have understood well the base and perfidious nature of the counterrevolution and, for this reason, resolutely support the DRA revolutionary government."

'TREMENDOUS RESPONSE' SEEN TO DRA NATIONAL JERGA

PM281119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov Kabul dispatch under the rubric "Afghan Reportage": "In a Common Front"]

[Text] A recent statewide jerga (meeting) of prominent pre-revolution Afghan political and state figures has met with tremendous response in the DRA. It was attended by 423 delegates, of whom 257 arrived from the provinces to attend this important meeting, while the remainder represented Kabul and adjoining areas. The very fact that those who gathered in the hall of the DRA National Patriotic Front included 82 former parliamentary deputies and senators, 79 retired generals and colonels, 30 religious figures, 44 ministers and other major government employees from former cabinets, and 17 professors illustrates the jerga's exceptionally representative character.

As Comrade Babrak Karmal's message to the jerga participants stressed, their present meeting was held in historically new conditions, quite unlike those under which they were accustomed to work prior to the April revolution. In 1978 Afghanistan embarked on the road of building a society of social justice and national equality, the road of the establishment of the working people's political power.

The jerga has shown that Afghanistan's former politicians resolutely support this struggle. They express full solidarity with the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government.

The jerga participants stressed that the April Revolution not only resulted in democratic changes in Afghan society but radically changed the nature of national and social relations in that ancient country.

Those who addressed the meeting expressed confidence in the ultimate victory of people's power in all the country's cities and villages. They said that the efforts of imperialist reaction and counterrevolutionary elements to prevent the development of the revolution in Afghanistan are doomed to end in ignominious failure. This revolution, they noted, relies on the assistance of the DRA's loyal foreign friends, and primarily the mighty and disinterested support of the great friend and neighbor -- the Soviet Union.

The jerga participants adopted three documents: "The Meeting Resolution", a "Message to the Afghan People," and an "Appeal to the Planet's Parliamentarians and Public Figures." All these documents are imbued with an aspiration, for national accord in Afghanistan and for peace and peoples' security throughout the world.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a long speech to the jerga participants. He said in part:

"The Afghan people, who have a long and rich history, have always aspired to peace. Our children, too, must live in peace."

Babrak Karmal went on to say that achieving this goal is a historic nationwide task. He condemned the military preparations of the United States and contrasted the aggressive imperialist actions with the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

It was necessary to invite the limited Soviet contingent to Afghanistan, he stressed, to safeguard the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet military contingent will leave Afghanistan without delay as soon as intervention from outside stops and reliable guarantees are obtained that it will not be resumed.

The jerga's participants have left to tour the country. They are now holding meetings with working people in cities and villages in all the Afghan provinces. The Kabul jerga and the meetings of the Afghan public being held to follow it up will undoubtedly lend a new powerful impetus to rallying all social strata around the PDPA and the DRA's revolutionary government.

'VITAL SPIRIT' OF USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP HAILED

PM251044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "Great Force of Friendship"]

[Text] The brother peoples have a good tradition -- to celebrate the anniversary of events that are milestones in their history with friendship months. The past is remembered, heroes are honored, and accumulated life experience is made public. New trips, movie festivals, exhibitions, conversations, and debates provide an opportunity to see the range of our links more broadly and feel their depth and importance more fully. In these November days the month of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and to the Great October holiday, is coming to an end.

For the Soviet people, solidarity with Vietnam is a call of the heart and mind. It was clearly displayed during the years when the Vietnamese people were waging the courageous and selfless struggle for their freedom and independence and during the postwar building of the socialist motherland. From the mountainous border regions of the north of Vietnam to the swampy jungles in the south, you encounter good examples of our cooperation and the broad, selfless help which the Soviet people are giving the Vietnamese brothers everywhere today. In the coal mines of Hong Gai, at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroengineering system -- the largest in Southeast Asia, at the Vung Tau joint enterprise for oil and gas prospecting, and at a dozen other projects of the current 5-year plan, Soviet specialists are currently working hand in hand with Vietnamese workers.

As was noted during the recent visit to Vietnam by a Soviet party and government delegation, there are good prospects for Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.

It is easy to trace how time has tested the reliability of our friendship and how this friendship has withstood all the trials. The years which have elapsed since the signing of the treaty have shown convincingly the historic importance of this document. It was the natural visit of the relations of close solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our parties and peoples. The truth was reaffirmed that these relations are based on a firm foundation -- on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The basis of our peoples' friendship and its vital spirit is the combat alliance between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. Unbreakable comradely bonds join our communist parties. The exchange of experience in building a new life, cooperation in questions of ideological and party organizational work, and the coordination of actions in the international arena -- all this has become a norm for all mutual relations between the CPSU and the CPV. Common aims and tasks for maintaining peace and asserting the ideals of socialism and progress unite our countries.

And there is no doubt that the Soviet people will continue to fulfill their international duty in relation to fraternal and heroic Vietnam, the advance post of peace and socialism and Southeast Asia, and to provide it with the utmost support. And the friendship which has been tempered in the past decades will become even firmer.

LAOTIAN FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS KIEV

AU281144 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Summary] "On 26 November, Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman received Phoumsavan LPRP Central Committee Politburo member and LDPR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. During a friendly conversation, the visitor was familiarized with the achievements attained by the Ukrainian SSR in developing the economy, science, and culture under Soviet rule."

Participating in the conversation were Sobchenko, USSR ambassador to the LPDR; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman; [name indistinct], LPDR minister of commerce; Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, and other officials.

ASEAN STATES 'MISTRUST' PACIFIC COMMUNITY IDEA

LD252314 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Jakarta November 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yu. Sagaydak reports:

A conference on questions of economic cooperation of the pacific basin countries has ended on the island of Bali, Indonesia. The conference was attended by representatives of the governmental, business and scientific circles of the ASEAN member-countries, and also a number of capitalist states of the Pacific region, including the United States, Japan and Australia.

The initial positions of the participants in the meeting were far from identical. The ASEAN member-countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines demanded that an end be put to discriminatory barriers and that equality be insured in trade-economic relations. Quite different were the intensions of representatives of the United States, Japan, South Korea and Australia, which wanted to use the meeting to consolidate their positions in the region and to try once again to impose upon the participants in the meeting the idea of formation of the so-called "Pacific community."

Washington has long been nurturing plans of strengthening its military-political positions in that specific area. Attempts have repeatedly been made by it to spur the members of the "five" to establishing military cooperation on the anti-communist and anti-Soviet foundation. Having suffered defeat in the "frontal attack," the United States nevertheless did not give up the idea of forming such a "community" and decided only to paint the facade of the planned bloc with trade and economic slogans.

But that venture was to no avail. Speaking at the conference, Indonesia's minister-coordinator on questions of economy, finance, industry and control over development Ali Wardhana said that Indonesia believes "that there is no need of forming such a grouping." As was noted in this connection by the newspaper JAKARTA POST the ASEAN member-countries fear they "might be swallowed by the Pacific community in which the dominant role will be played by the United States and Japan." That "initiative" from over the seas was received with mistrust by the majority of the ASEAN member-countries which rightfully fear that behind American proposals are far-reaching plans of undermining their economic and political independence.

USSR, SRV, PRC ATTEND ASIAN HISTORIANS' FORUM

PM271951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Kuznetsov: "Historians' Forum"]

[Text] Manila, 24 Nov -- The ninth conference of the International Association of Asian Historians has been held here. Taking part in it were scientists from more than 20 countries including the USSR, Vietnam, and the PRC.

The conference participants greeted with interest the report of the Thai historian P. (Dyuk) "Russia's Political and Economic Role in Thailand in the Reign of King Chulalongkorn" (end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century). The theme of Russo-Asian relations in the past and Soviet-Asian relations in our era was also touched upon in other speeches.

The Manila forum showed that the developing countries' scientists are striving for more fundamental elaborations of questions of historical science.

A great contribution to the conference's constructive work, as was noted by its participants, was made by the Soviet Oriental specialists.

BULGARIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL BACKS INF WALKOUT

PM281334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Second Edition p 5

[SOFIA PRESS report for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Full Support"]

[Text] The policy of "faits accomplis" conducted by the Reagan administration in the nuclear arms race sphere has already led to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, Colonel General M. Asenov, Bulgarian deputy minister of national defense, declared in an interview with a representative of the SOFIA PRESS news agency. Despite the Soviet Union's sincere desire to reach agreement in Geneva, despite the Soviet Government's repeated warnings, the U.S. Euromissiles are already being installed and this renders any further talks in Geneva pointless. Unfortunately, Washington and NATO have not heeded the voice of reason. It is beyond any doubt that this dangerous act of blackmail by the United States is a blow to peace and the security of peoples not only in Europe but throughout the world.

We fully support the Soviet Government's decision, correct in all respects, to cease the talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva, thus reaffirming the principled and firm policy followed by the land of the soviets in defense of peace, Col Gen M. Asenov stressed.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD290003 Moscow TASS in English 2345 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest November 29 TASS -- The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic approves and supports the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov in connection with the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, says a statement of the Hungarian Government circulated here.

The deployment of these first strike nuclear weapons in West European countries, the document says, sets the beginning to a new spiral of the arms race which threatens not only the security of socialist countries but also world peace. The ruling circles of the United States and NATO have ignored the constructive peaceful proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at reaching agreement based on the principles of equality and equal security of the sides. In this situation the Hungarian Government holds that the measures of the Soviet Union aimed at the ensurance of the security of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist community are justifiable and are necessary for the military balance. The entire responsibility for the aggravation of tension in the world rests on the ruling circles of the United States and NATO, the statement says.

HUNGARY'S ACZEL MEETS WITH DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN

LD282356 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 28 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, currently on a visit to Moscow on the invitation of the CPSU CC, Monday met and discussed cultural life and the arts and possibilities of developing bilateral cultural cooperation with Cultural Minister Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee.

With Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU CC, Gyorgy Aczel discussed how ideological work is to be improved in the present international ideological struggle.

BILAK REPORTS ON WORLD SCENE AT CPCZ PLENUM

PM281031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support: CPCZ Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov -- A CPCZ Central Committee plenum has been held here. A report on the present international situation was delivered by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The present development of international relations, he said, requires the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government to adopt flexible, rapid decisions. The Central Committee supports the measures adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government in the interests of ensuring the country's defense and security. We also wish to express full support for the peace-loving policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state, the countries united in the Warsaw Pact Organization, and the entire socialist community, which is waging a struggle to avert the threat of war, strengthen economic might, and deepen cohesion and defense capability.

Thanks to tremendous efforts by the socialist countries, first and foremost the USSR, Europe has lived in peace for 38 years. The relatively long period of the detente policy had a beneficial influence on the development of international relations and all countries and peoples benefited from it.

The United States, the speaker pointed out, cannot reconcile itself to the fact that its nuclear monopoly has been eliminated or to the fact that despite provocations, coups, and crimes, it cannot stop the march of socialism, whose example and ideas show the peoples the way to true freedom and progress. By deploying the new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, the United States intends to create a nuclear bridgehead targeted not only against the Warsaw Pact countries, but also against the countries of the Near East and many African states. At the same time Washington wants to give itself the opportunity to subjugate its Western allies and shamelessly impose on them its crude anticommunist and anti-Soviet policy.

The United States does not want any missile agreement, the speaker stressed. It is interested in only one thing -- deploying the missiles in Europe at any price. The U.S. presence at the Geneva talks is only a smokescreen to deceive the European and world public.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, aware of their responsibility for the Czechoslovak people's peaceful and tranquil life, cannot watch with indifference what is happening west of the CSSR's borders. That is why they were forced to adopt appropriate retaliatory measures. The CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people received this decision with understanding.

V. Bilak stated in conclusion that the present-day international situation requires the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity in the political, economic, and military spheres. Despite the military threat to mankind, thanks to tremendous efforts by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all anti-imperialist forces, we live and work in conditions of peace. If today we talk frankly about a highly dangerous situation in the world, this does not mean we are yielding to a lack of confidence or to pessimism. On the contrary, we are optimists, we believe that sufficient forces and common sense exist to preserve peace.

A resolution adopted at the plenum notes that through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, first and foremost in the United States, the world situation has become extremely acute. Washington stops at nothing in its hatred for progress.

In these conditions the CSSR people and the peoples of other countries must display heightened vigilance in the face of the threat which hangs over mankind.

In the interests of ensuring Czechoslovakia's security and the defense of the entire socialist community and with a view to maintaining the military-political equilibrium, the resolution says, the USSR and CSSR Governments have decided to commence preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on the CSSR's territory. The CPCZ Central Committee declares its full support for this decision.

At the same time the CSSR leadership is convinced that despite the complexity of the international situation, the possibility of overcoming the existing difficulties does exist, and this is what the USSR and the other socialist community states are striving for in every way. Their efforts in this direction are clearly reflected in the joint statement of participants in the Moscow meeting and in the Prague Political Declaration. The CPCZ and the socialist state will continue to make its contribution to this noble cause.

A concluding address was delivered at the plenum by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stated that the struggle for peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, and the constructive resolution of pressing international problems will continue to be the main direction in Czechoslovakia'a foreign policy. The aggressive policy of the forces of imperialism prompts us to continue this struggle still more resolutely.

In view of the militarist preparations of the United States and its NATO allies, and above all the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, which has now begun, actions for peace must be carried out in close conjuction with the constant strengthening of defense capability. This is the aim of the USSR and CSSR Governments' decision and all Czechoslovakia's efforts to improve the standard of combat and political training of its armed forces.

We must take care, G. Husak stressed, to tirelessly strengthen the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. That is the guarantee of peaceful living and working conditions for the Czechoslovak people.

CSSR, USSR TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD282329 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bohumil Urban and Nikolay Patolichev, ministers of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, respectively, met in Moscow today. They had talks on signing a protocol on the exchange of goods between the two countries for next year and assessed possibilities of further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic contacts.

USSR, U.S. VETERANS HONOR POLOWSKI, TORGAU EVENT

PM281315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Podklyuchnikov: "Loyal to the Spirit of the Elbe"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov -- A monument stands on the bank of the Elbe in Torgau. It has been erected to mark a notable event. The side turned toward the river, on which working barges are going about their business, bears the inscription: "Here on the Elbe on 25 April 1945 the troops of the Red Army's First Ukrainian Front joined with the U.S. troops."

Engraved on the opposite side of the momument are the words: "Glory to the victorious Red Army and our allies' valiant troops who won victory over fascist Germany."

Yesterday wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument with ribbons bearing the name "Joseph Polowski."

In those days of April 1945, I.A. Samchuk, now a retired colonel, was chief of staff of the rifle corps that reached the Elbe. He told your correspondent:

"We knew that U.S. troops were approaching from the West. We sent a group of scouts to meet them on the far side of the Elbe. It was this group that met with the first U.S. patrol. U.S. units approached the river behind it. Soldiers and officers, our own and those of our allies, began to sail across to each other. They embraced and exchanged souvenirs. Those were moving moments. Everyone felt that the final defeat of Hitler's Germany by their joint efforts was a matter of days. The Soviet and U.S. servicemen might not know each other's language but the word 'victory' was equally comprehensible and precious to them all..."

The U.S. patrol with which the Soviet scouts met on the bank of the Elbe included Joseph Polowski. After the war he returned home to Chicago, where he worked as a truck driver. An ordinary American, he had a deep understanding of the historic importance of the event he had witnessed with his own eyes in Torgau and he realized how important for mankind are good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He became a passionate fighter for mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and U.S. peoples and the conservation of the "Elbe spirit." His name became renowned in the United States and the USSR.

Time will have its way. There are fewer and fewer surviving World War II veterans. Joseph Polowski willed that he be buried in Torgau -- where the meeting on the Elbe became a symbol of cooperation between two great countries.

In the United States policy is now determined by those who would like the idea for which veterans like Joseph Polowski fought to vanish once and for all into the past with them. But the solemn ceremony in Torgau showed that this noble idea lives! Fulfilling the wishes of their friend, Larry (Uillins), deputy chairman of the Veterans for Peace organization; Charles Forrester and William (Bastvik), who took part in the meeting on the Elbe; and also Polowski's son Theodore and the priest William Coffin and his daughter traveled to Torgau from the United States. The Soviet war veterans were represented by Major General A.K. Gorlinskiy and I.A. Samchuk, who took part in the meeting on the Elbe.

A crowded meeting was held at the monument on the bank of the Elbe. The speeches of L. (Uillins) and A. Gorlinskiy displayed profound concern at the aggravation of the international situation and the idea that a struggle must be waged against the rising threat of war and for the restoration of normal relations between the USSR and the United States.

At the meeting in Torgau the Soviet and U.S. war veterans adopted a joint statement. "We Soviet and U.S. war veterans, including the participants in the meeting on the Elbe in April 1945," the document says, "reaffirm our loyalty to the oath given by the Soviet and U.S. participants in the meeting on the Elbe -- to devote our lives to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the United States so that there will never be wars again. Meeting when there has been a considerable increase in international tension, we resolutely advocate safeguarding the prime right of all peoples to live in peace, halting the arms race, and averting nuclear catastrophe."

The veterans cited as the first effective steps for attaining these goals of vital importance for man's destiny a commitment by all nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, a freeze on nuclear arsenals, primarily those of the United States and the Soviet Union, the renunciation of the militarization of space, and the prevention of a new spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

GDR'S FISCHER ON 'DANGEROUS' EUROMISSILE POLICY

LD291039 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 29 TASS -- Oskar Fischer, the GDR's minister of foreign affairs, stated at a meeting with a delegation of U.S. Congress on Monday that the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe creates a basically new and dangerous situation which should be counteracted in every way. He said the German Democratic Republic regards as necessary the policy of reason which paves the way to peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament.

He emphasized that there is no alternative to the policy of peace. Therefore the GDR comes out in favour of normal relations with the USA on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit.

CSSR TRADE CENTER OPENING IN MOSCOW NOTED

PM281318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] The CSSR Trade and Technical Center, which opened in Moscow 23 November will promote the further deepening of multifaceted Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

The center's multisector character provides for the use of its facilities by all the CSSR foreign trade organizations that supply goods to the USSR. There are plans to display new machinery and equipment from the fraternal country here and to hold bilateral scientific and technical conferences and training sessions for Soviet specialists working with Czechoslovak equipment.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, L. Vodrazka, CSSR first deputy foreign trade minister, N.N. Smelyakov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and others stressed that the newly set up Czechoslovak center and also the Soviet foreign trade associations' technical centers which have been functioning in the CSSR for a number of years, provide graphic evidence of the great importance which both countries attach to high-quality reliable technical servicing of machinery and equipment supplied to mutual trade.

POLISH MILITARY DISCUSS ARMED FORCES' TASKS

LD232029 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw November 23 TASS -- A meeting of the military council of the Ministry of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic has been held here.

As reported by PAP agency, the meeting discussed the course of fulfillment by the country's armed forces of the tasks set for 1983.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman of the country's defence committee, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski who dwelt, in particular, on questions of the combat and political training of the Polish Armed Forces in the forthcoming period.

USSR WEEKLY REPORTS ALBANIAN EXPORTS EXHIBITION

PM281143 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, Nov 83 (Signed to Press 21 Nov 83) p 22

[Unattributed report: "Albanian Exports Exhibition"]

[Text] The ATA agency reports that an "Albanian Exports" exhibition organized by the Albanian Chamber of Commerce is being held in Tirana. The exhibition shows samples of minerals, which make up a substantial proportion of Albanian exports: chromite and its concentrates, pyrites and pyrite concentrates, coal, copper ore, quartz, and others. As well as minerals, output obtained from their processing at the country's enterprises is on display.

Special stands are assigned for output from the petroleum and chemical industry, construction enterprises, and timber industry enterprises. Export items from the textile industry, in particular readymade clothing, cotton textiles, flannel, and blankets, are being exhibited.

Food industry and agricultural output is representated by canned vegetables, fruit, fish, wines and other drinks, and various varieties of tobacco and cigarettes, designed for export. A large number of handicrafts are also in the exhibition. They include items made of fur, copper, and wood, and also pipes, embroidery, and various carpets.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN SOCIETY MARKS ALBANIAN HOLIDAY

LD281315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting of the board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society today is devoted to the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupation forces.

HISTORY, STATUS OF TIES WITH ALBANIA REVIEWED

PM281011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by N. Yurchenko: "Albania Liberation Day"]

[Text] On 29 November the Albanian people celebrate an important event in their history -- the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers.

Rallied in the ranks of the National Liberation Front headed by the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Worker's Party [AWP]) created in November 1941, the Albanian people displayed lofty heroism in the partisan struggle during World War II and made their contribution to the freedom-loving peoples' victory over fascism. By the end of November 1944, under the conditions of the Soviet Army offensive in the Balkans, Albanian National Liberation Army units, striking against the retreating German fascist troops, had driven from the country the last occupiers and their stooges from the local bourgeois-feudal nobility.

The country's liberation and the victory of the popular-democratic revolution created favorable preconditions for political, economic, and social transformations on Albanian soil. An end was put forever to the monarchy, the rule of the feudalists and landowners, and the tyranny of foreign capital. The profound changes which took place in the people's destiny were enshrined in the Constitution adopted in March 1946.

After the people had won power, Albania, formerly a semifeudal, economically backward country with an illiterate population, made rapid headway in its socioeconomic and cultural development and the improvement of the working people's living standard.

The successes in Albania's socialist building in postwar years were inextricably linked, as the Albanian leaders used frequently to note, with the all-around selfless aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. With economic and technical assistance from the USSR alone, dozens of large and medium industrial enterprises were built in the country, laying the foundations of Albanian industry and creating conditions for further industrialization. By supplying tractors, combine harvesters, and other agricultural machinery, the Soviet Union helped the development of Albanian agriculture along a socialist path. The Soviet people assisted Albania in launching the cultural revolution, training national cadres, and forming the new intelligentsia.

Albania's close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, built on a truly internationalist basis, helped to strengthen the young republic's economic and political independence and its positions in the international arena.

The Soviet Union regards the state of Soviet-Albanian relations which took shape in the early sixties as unnatural for mutual relations between socialist states. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and their development on the basis of the strict observance of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation, which accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle, especially in the present complex international situation.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum Comrade Y. V. Andropov noted: "The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely want to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries. Mutual goodwill, respect for each other's legitimate interests, and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt correct solutions even where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and mutual understanding does not yet exist."

Soviet people, loyal to Lenin's principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, nurture feelings of friendship for the Albanian working people and follow with sympathy their efforts in economic and cultural development. On this notable day for the Albanian people they sincerely wish them successes in building socialism, improving material prosperity, and struggling against imperialism and for peace and progress.

Normalization Serves 'Vital Interests'

PM280946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Mitkevich: "Albania's National Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 November the Albanian people celebrate their national holiday -- Albania Liberation Day. It was on that day 39 years ago that the country's territory was completely purged of the fascist occupiers. That day saw the end of over 5 years of selfless struggle waged by the Albanian patriots for their country's freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian people's antifascist national liberation movement led by the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Worker's Party [AWP]) created in November 1941. One manifestation of this support was the Soviet Government's December 1942 statement "On Albania's Independence." The statement emphasized that "the Soviet Union, which fully sympathizes with the Albanian patriots' courageous liberation struggle against the Italian invaders, does not recognize any of Italian imperialism's claims to Albanian territory and wants to see Albania freed from the yoke of the fascist invaders and its independence restored."

Loyal to Lenin's principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, and noninterference in peoples' internal affairs, the Soviet Government particularly emphasized in its statement that "the question of Albania's future state system is its own internal affair and should be decided by the Albanian people themselves."

The Soviet Army's victories over Hitler's troops on the banks of the Volga and at Kursk Bulge caused a further upsurge in the national liberation movement in the country. The Communist Party of Albania's organ, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, urging the Albanians to swell the ranks of the people's avengers, wrote in this connection in September 1943: "Fascism has broken its neck on the Soviet front -- Hitler's army has been defeated there. By its heroic struggle and its brilliant victories the Red Army is bringing freedom to Europe's oppressed peoples."

The Soviet troops' further offensive, especially in the Balkans in the fall of 1944, created favorable conditions for the country's liberation by the Albanian National Liberation Army. As the documents of the second AWP Congress noted, "not only did the Soviet Union wholeheartedly welcome the Albanian people's glorious struggle, but also our people received their freedom thanks to the Soviet Union and there would have been no free and independent Albania otherwise."

Having liberated the country and established a popular democratic system, the Albanian working people embarked on building a new life. Fundamental socioeconomic transformations were undertaken in Albania: An agrarian reform was carried out, putting an end to landowner property in the countryside, industrial enterprises, banks, transport, and communications were nationalized, and a monopoly on foreign trade was introduced.

However, further progress was delayed by the country's economic backwardness, aggravated by the postwar devastation and the intrigues of the imperialist powers seeking to undermine the bastions of people's power. In this complex situation the Soviet Union came to the Albanian people's aid. Our country, sometimes curbing its own needs, not only rendered Albania a large amount of economic and technical aid but also assumed the full brunt of the struggle to ensure favorable external conditions for the Albanian people's constructive labor.

Relying on the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and developing all-around cooperation with them, Albania was transformed in a historically brief period from a backward agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial one. A big step forward was taken in developing Albanian culture, science, education, and health care and in improving the people's living standard. Assessing these achievements, the Fourth AWP Congress in February 1961 particularly noted that "The Soviet Union's aid and support were among the most important factors in our tremendous successes in socialist building."

However, in the early sixties Soviet-Albanian relations were disrupted. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the restoration of normal relations between the two countries accords with the vital interests of the Albanian and Soviet peoples and the common interests of world socialism and peace.

Soviet people wholeheartedly congratulate the Albanian people on the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and wish them successes in the country's further progress and in the struggle for peace.

BULGARIAN STATEMENT ON ANDROPOV INF STANCE

LD270942 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia November 27 TASS -- A statement by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been published here. It says:

The policy of the Government of the United States and NATO has become ever more militaristic in recent years, which harbours dangerous consequences for international peace and security. The deployment of American medium-range first-strike nuclear weapons, started on the territories of West Germany, Great Britain and Italy with consent from their governments, is another confirmation of this course.

The U.S. leading circles did not evince necessary responsibility in their attitude to the USSR's realistic proposals at the Geneva talks. In violation of the principles of equality and equal security, on the basis of which mutually acceptable accords can only be founded, the United States has been seeking to gain military superiority. It has disregarded the will of the European peoples who are resolutely opposed to the arms race, who favour detente in Europe and all over the world.

In the current international situation, changed due to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in several Western European countries, and in line with the clear statement by the Warsaw Treaty member states that under no circumstances will they allow military superiority to be built over them, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regards as absolutely necessary, timely and justified from the viewpoint of the interests of peace and Europe and security of the Warsaw Treaty member states the Soviet Union's measures announced in Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24.

The Bulgarian Government deems it necessary to stress that these measures by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states were prompted by the new situation developed through the fault of the U.S. Administration and the governments of several Western European countries. These measures are not directed at ensuring military superiority. Without them, peace and security of the peoples of Europe and the world at large would face a mortal danger.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria notes with satisfaction that the USSR, remaining loyal to its peace programme, expresses readiness to return to its earlier proposals on the questions of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, if the United States and other NATO countries show their readiness to return to the situation that existed before the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. Bulgaria expresses the hope that Yuriy Andropov's statement will find necessary understanding among the peoples of Europe, whereas the governments of the countries concerned will display a sense of responsibility and common sense and will stop the further escalation of the nuclear arms race, will display political will and realism with a view to reaching mutually acceptable accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CSSR-BULGARIAN TALKS

LD252128 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Prague November 25 TASS -- The conclusions and decisions contained in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, are fully supported in the communique circulated here on the results of the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov and his talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The sides noted that deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some countries of Western Europe, in the immediate proximity to the borders of the countries of the socialist community, leads to upsetting the military-strategic balance and cannot fail to bring measures of response on the part of the Warsaw Treaty member states. In this connection the ministers reaffirmed the correctness of the decision, recently adopted upon agreement between the Governments of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, to embark on preparatory works to deploy operational-tactical missile complexes in the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Views on Missiles Cited

PM241251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Will to Unity"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov -- CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek and Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov, who is here on an official friendly visit, have confirmed the unshakable will of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria to strengthen the fraternal socialist countries' unity and further deepen their coordinated actions within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

During talks in Prague, the sides expressed grave concern at the extremely dangerous development of the international situation caused by the aggressive actions of the United States and its NATO allies.

In this connection they confirmed the correctness of the decision of the USSR, CSSR, and GDR Governments to begin preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on CSSR and GDR territory with the aim of maintaining and military-strategic balance and preserving the socialist community countries' security.

At the same time the ministers expressed the conviction that an opportunity still exists to prevent a dangerous new round in the arms race which will begin inevitably after the implementation of the plans to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The way is shown by the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

B. Chnoupek and P. Mladenov supported the further development of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgarian peoples.

GDR'S HONECKER 'UNDERLINES' ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD251542 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 25 TASS -- In view of a serious deterioration of the international situation caused by the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, socialist countries, and millions of upright people in other countries found themselves faced with the task of pooling and scaling up further their efforts in the struggle for peace and preventing mankind from sliding into an abyss of nuclear war.

This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. He spoke at the current plenary meeting of the SUPG Central Committee here today.

Erich Honecker underlined that in the present situation the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was of paramount importance. The statement sets forth with all clarity important decisions of the Soviet leadership aimed at ensuring security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. As to the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker said, it was determined to do everything to preserve peace and prevent war from ever starting on the German soil.

POLISH COUNCIL SUPPORTS ANDROPOV INF STATEMENT

LD261302 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw November 26 TASS -- An announcement has been issued here on a meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers. It says that the Government of the Polish People's Republic has received the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as an event of great significance, as it is an important link in the series of the Soviet initiatives supported by the USSR's allies, whose aim is to prevent an upsetting of military equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

In keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish state, the announcement goes on to say, in the course of the consultations, which were held, we have supported the Soviet proposals at the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. These proposals have been vivid proof of the Soviet side's consistent striving for reaching a compromise and concluding a mutually acceptable agreement.

The platform of constructive dialogue and sensible agreements on disarmament strengthening peaceful international relations has been rejected by the NATO leaders. In this connection the Polish Council of Ministers receives with full understanding and support the decisions and measures of the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and all countries of the socialist community, which were announced in Yuriy Andropov's statement.

At the same time the Polish Council of Ministers welcomes with satisfaction the USSR's readiness to return to the proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, which were earlier put forward by the Soviet side, in the event the USA and the other NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Polish Council of Ministers has placed on record that the impudent stand taken by the Reagan administration on the peace proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states as well as on the mass protest against the uncontrolled arms race being forced on the world, rests on the same basis as the anti-Polish actions by the USA.

In face of a dangerously growing threat to peace, which was created by the adventurist policy of the Reagan administration, the Council of Ministers expresses full solidarity with Yuriy Andropov's statement and considers the actions for strengthening the security of the states and the combat capacity of the Armed Forces of Poland to be advisable and meeting the interests of People's Poland.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD262152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Nikola Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Stanislaw Kociolek and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

'PEACEFUL' PZPR REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN NOTED

PM271948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the general heading "Current Topic": "Activeness Grows"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Proof of the growing activeness of party members and the increase of their influence in labor collectives was provided by the report and election campaign held in the PZPR, TRYBUNA LUDU writes today.

In the course of the campaign 500 new party groups have already been created, the paper reports. Two-thirds of the newly elected party group organizers and party organization secretaries carried out these functions in the report period also.

The campaigning is already over at the party group level of the overwhelming majority of primary organizations. Plant, parish, and parish-municipality party conferences have begun in 35 voivodships.

An important stage of PZPR life, the paper notes, is passing off in a peaceful and businesslike atmosphere. Constructive criticism aimed primarily at improving the party organizations' work prevails at the meetings.

RESTRUCTURING OF POLISH DEFENSE SYSTEM DETAILED

PM272001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov article under the rubric "We Report at Readers' Request": "Important Decisions" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] The press has carried reports on the decisions recently adopted by the Polish Sejm concerning the administration of Poland's defense system. Please describe these decisions on the paper.

Captain A. Popov

This week's session of Poland's supreme organ of state power -- the Sejm -- examined and approved amendments to the law on Polish citizens' general liability to military service and changes in the composition of the country's Council of Ministers. The amendments in question constitute an important step in the sphere of improving the administration of the defense system and ensuring the security of the Polish state. The main provisions of the new law have enlarged on the status of the country's Defense Committee created in 1967.

In accordance with the amendments to the law, which were approved unanimously, the Defense Committee is the supreme collective body for handling the whole range of questions connected with the functioning of the Polish Armed Forces. The committee chairman is appointed by the Sejm, and his deputies are approved by the Polish State Council. The role of the voivodship defense committees is increased. The amendments to the law stipulate that the chairman of the Defense Committee exercises leadership of all Poland's Armed Forces. In this connection, he is invested with the corresponding powers. These decisions, as the Sejm session stressed, are similar or close to the laws in force in the Warsaw Pact states.

The Sejm granted the request of Army General W. Jaruzelski, who performs simultaneously several important party and state functions, to release him from his post as minister of national defense, and it thanked him for his work in this post for many years. At the same time the Sejm unanimously appointed Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to be chairman of the country's Defense Committee. The Sejm ratified the Polish State Council's decision to appoint Army General W. Jaruzelski commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces. At the suggestion of Comrade W. Jaruzelski, the Sejm appointed General of Arms F. Siwicki, who until now has held the office of chief of General Staff of the Polish Army, to be Polish minister of national defense. As the PAP agency reports, a session of the Polish Ministry of National Defense's Military Council has been held in Warsaw. It analyzed the Polish Armed Forces' fulfillment of its tasks in 1983. Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Defense Committee, who addressed the session, defined the tasks which remain to be resolved by Polish Army servicemen in the forthcoming period.

SFRY'S SREBRIC HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

More on Arkhipov Meeting

PM251109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Economic Ties"]

[Text] On 23 November I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received B. Srebric, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. A conversation was held on questions of economic cooperation, in which Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR M. Drulovic

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD251054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have expressed readiness to deepen their existing all-round economic, trade and scientific-technical ties.

In their talks here today (Thursday) Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric noted the existence of special opportunities for the further promotion of mutual cooperation in the fields of light and consumer goods manufacturing industries, as well as agriculture.

Tikhonov and Srebric exchanged views on current questions of the strained international situation and stressed the importance of all efforts and initiatives which contribute to the strengthening of world peace and security.

The Yugoslav delegation had talks today with representatives of the Soviet automobile industry and government foreign trade officials.

Concludes Talks, Departs

LD252058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for Belgrade today. They were seen off at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy premier of the USSR, and other high-ranking officials of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During their 3-day visit to Moscow, Srebric and Srbovan had talks with the highest-ranking representatives of the Soviet Government on Yugoslav-Soviet economic, trade and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 65TH MSZMP ANNIVERSARY

PM251417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Leading Force: The Hungarian Communists' Party Is 65 Years old"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, November -- It was 65 years ago -- 24 November 1918 -- that the Hungarian internationalists headed by Bela Kun, who had taken part in the battles for Soviet power in Russia, returned home and founded the Communist Party of Hungary. Its successor was the MSZMP, the organizer and leader of the building of developed socialism on Hungarian soil and the recognized vanguard of the working people.

"The creation of the Communist Party of Hungary, whose glorious cause is being continued by the MSZMP, was closely linked with concepts of worldwide importance like Great October, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism" -- these were the words which began my conversation with Dezso Nemes, one of the elders of the party of Hungarian Communists, a member of the MSZMP Central Committee, an eminent historian and journalists, and formerly a Comintern worker.

The MSZMP's ideological work today hinges on education in revolutionary traditions and loyalty to Leninist ideas. The entire MSZMP is now preparing to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Bela Kun, the party's founder and leader of the 1919 Hungarian Soviet Republic. And the veterans are passing on their combat and labor experience to the new generation.

"Having a correct understanding of the communists' ideas and the historical role of the Soviet Union as the bulwark of the world revolutionary movement and the world revolutionary struggle, having a deep understanding of the historical path on which the socialist states are marching and of the world-historical importance of the socialist community, the importance of the fraternal peoples' unity and their joint activity for peace and the benefit of all mankind -- that is what I wish for the new generation," Dezso Nemes continues.

I write down the veteran's words. Behind them lie tremendous experience of life, a brilliant destiny, thought, and consideration.

In building its policy on the basis of people's persuasion, daily strengthening mutual trust and its link with the masses and the alliance of the working class and the cooperative farm peasants, the MSZMP has carried out radical socialist transformations on Hungarian soil. The party has actively attracted all strata of society to its side and improved the institutions of socialist democracy and the economic mechanism. Now 98 percent of the means of production are in state and cooperative ownership. In the economic sphere the structure has improved in recent years and the share of machine building, instrument making, and the chemical industry has increased. The republic has taken one of the world's leading places and first place among the CEMA countries for the per capita production of agricultural output. The program adopted by the party for building developed socialism in Hungary is receiving a reliable material and technical base.

The Hungarian communists urge the people to work unremittingly. In April this year the MSZMP Central Committee verified the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th party congress. It was noted that the people's power in Hungary is indestructible and the party is the recognized leading force of society. The Hungarian working people agree with the MSZMP's policy and support it by their deeds. That is particularly important because the new tasks of the transition to the intensive stage of economic development in the country have to be resolved in the atmosphere of the considerably enhanced international tension, under unfavorable foreign economic conditions.

In recent years Hungary's economy has suffered considerable ordeals, particularly those connected with the rise in prices and the deterioration of the world market situation. Even today the MSZMP's attention is focused on ensuring foreign economic equilibrium and a stable living standard for the population. Here the country's economic and political interests, the party points out, require the fuller utilization of the potential in mutually advantageous cooperation within the CEMA framework.

Faced with the aggravation of the ideological struggle with the capitalist world, the MSZMP has set the task of stepping up ideological work. Just recently a national conference has been held on questions of policy in the field of agitation, propaganda, and culture, as have a number of other major events, while the leading cadres in the mass media have been reinforced. The party organizations are enhancing the efficiency of the propaganda services and the responsibility of the press, radio, and television, improving the working people's information level, and seeking to consider more carefully their opinions, proposals, and comments.

In Eger, Laszio Nemeth, first secretary of the MSZMP city committee, tells me:

"The city committee constantly has a finger on the pulse of life and collects information from the party organizations concerning people's opinions and critical remarks. Groups to study public opinion are created. All leading propaganda workers receive a summary of the results of polls. This enables us to respond more rapidly, to encourage the working people's activeness, and to refute any rumors, stories, or hostile attacks -- to conduct propaganda assertively."

The MSZMP draws the attention of all party and public organizations to concern for young people. Like the country's other party committees and party organizations, the Eger city committee is doing a great deal of work in this respect.

The style of party leadership is improving, the efficiency of the MSZMP's organizations is increasing, and tasks of party building are being purposefully resolved.

"The party now has over 850,000 members," I was told by Tibor Baranyai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Party and Mass Organizations." "At its recent session the Politburo of our party's Central Committee analyzed the main avenues of party building. It noted the party's healthy development and the increased organization and cohesion of its ranks. The party members' political, professional, and general level of education has improved."

"Since 1975," my interlocutor announces, "the number of MSZMP members has increased by 100,000. Right now 10.7 percent of the country's adult population are communists."

"Continuing to strengthen the unity of the party and its militancy and the communists' discipline, strengthening its influence on the masses, and reinforcing mutual trust between the party and the masses -- those are the main demands made by the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo," Tibor Baranyai notes. "We consider the main task to be to enhance the worker-based nature of the party. It is also important that the number of young people among the communists should increase."

The cornerstone of the Hungarian revolutionary movement has always been the principle of unconditionally advocating friendship with the USSR and with Soviet communists. And this was graphically reaffirmed during the visit to Moscow this summer by the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar. The determining factor in the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations is the close collaboration between the CPSU and the MSZMP, which is characterized by mutual trust, unity of views on all the most important present-day issues, the joint communique noted. The further expansion of the exchange of experience of party work, the intensification of collaboration in the ideological sphere, and the deepening of interparty ties at all levels were the subject of agreement in Moscow.

Hungarian communists, attaching great importance to the rich experience accumulated in the struggle for socialism and the building of a developed socialist society by Lenin's party, assessing highly the fraternal aid of the CPSU, and forming in all working people a sense of gratitude toward the USSR, of solidarity, empathy, and socialist comradeship, are shaping an effective policy which has a clearly expressed creative Marxist-Leninist nature.

The party has led Hungary onto the path of real independence, prosperity, and the triumph of the international proletarian cause. The Hungarian communists are now ready for new achievements -- both those who began their revolutionary path many decades ago and those who are now joining the party ranks.

KOHL PRONOUNCEMENTS ON FRG POLICY 'BLASPHEMY'

LD281916 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 28 TASS -- Fearing massive public protests against the commenced deployment of Pershing-2s, West German Government officials are pressing ahead with a propaganda campaign devised to justify their dangerous policy. Trying to convince the population of the country that a new spiral of the arms race is allegedly a contribution toward the security of the FRG, official Bonn is trying to present the developments in such a way that relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union as well as other countries of the socialist community can develop normally even after new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles have been stationed in the FRG.

The latest in a series of official statements to this effect came today at a reception in honor of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to West Germany. Addressing the envoys, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany maintained that the course of his government was designed exclusively to ease off international tensions.

No matter how surprising it may seem, it is still a hard fact that a time when first Pershing-2s targetted on Soviet cities are being set up at Mutlangen military base (Baden-Wuerttemberg) Helmut Kohl says that "his government is striving for peace with a smaller amount of arms, for a stable balance of forces at a lower level of armaments."

The pronouncements of the West German chancellor sounded like blasphemy when he assured the diplomats that "democracy, self-determination of nations, human rights and social justice served as a foundation of the North Atlantic Alliance." One cannot but notice instantaneously the imprint of notorious "theories" of President Reagan who divides the world into "empires of good and 'evil'" and nations into "good" and "bad".

Rhetoric apart, it is Bonn's actions that really matter, of course. And Bonn is turning West Germany into a U.S. and NATO depot of nuclear missiles, contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of the population of the country.

ANDROPOV LETTER TO KOHL ON ARMS TALKS REPORTED

Kohl on Message

LD281402 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Bonn, 28 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl received a letter from Soviet state and party leader Yuriy Andropov this weekend. Kohl told journalists in Bonn on Monday that in it Andropov criticized counterarmament, but at the same time emphasized that the Soviet Union views the situation that has arisen as "not irreversible."

Kohl also commented on the latest speech by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker in which Honecker advocated limiting as much as possible the damage between the two German states that will be caused by the Western decision in favor of counterarmament. The Chancellor said the speech was connected with a series of reactions by Warsaw Pact countries.

Letter 'Too Freely' Interpreted

LD291121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow Nov 29 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet agency TASS accused Chancellor of the FR of Germany Helmut Kohl of being extremely hypocritical because he stated that relations between the FR of Germany and the USSR will "develop normally also in the shadow of U.S. first-strike weapons" which are arriving in U.S. bases in the FR of Germany these days.

TASS announces that the USSR abides by the assessment that nothing can be as it was before deployment of U. S. Euromissiles in Western Europe.

Official quarters in Moscow therefore did not react either to Kohl's interpretation of Yuriy Andropov's letter as an expression of readiness of the Soviet Government to "reconsider and revise" its stand on the Geneva talks and the problem of Euromissiles. Informed sources assert, however, that undivided view reigns in Moscow that Chancellor Kohl "interpreted too freely" the official Soviet stand.

Five days ago Andropov announced that the USSR would be ready to return to the conference table in Geneva, but only if NATO countries restore the state as it was before the begining of deployment of new U.S. Euromissiles.

ITALIANS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES

LD281524 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Rome November 28 TASS -- The arrival in Italy of components of American cruise missiles, which confirmed by the Defence Ministry of the country yesterday, is the cause of indignation of the democratic forces, the participants in the mass anti-war movement. The lethal cargo is coming to the U. S. airbase in Sigonella, Sicily, and then will be transported to the Comiso base.

In protest against one more part of Sicily being turned into the Pentagon's nuclear power keg Italian anti-war organizations plan to hold in the next few days mass manifestations of protest both in Comiso and Sigonella. "It is necessary to stir up broad protests against the government's decision to give green light to the American missiles", it is noted in the statement of the participants in the international peace camp in Comiso.

The majority of the Italians turn down the U.S. and NATO ominous designs. According to the results of the public opinion poll, published today by the weekly PANORAMA, more than 60 percent of the country's population come out against Sicily being turned into a U.S. and NATO nuclear bridgehead. The government's action cannot cross out the striving of millions of Italians for peace, it is said in a statement of the national committee of struggle for peace and disarmament, which has been issued here.

The base in Sigonella has now become a veritable fortress, its guards largely reinforced. Armed-to-the-teeth soldiers patrol all entrances to its territory. The newspaper AVVENIRE writes that hugh U. S. military transport planes "Hercules" and "Galaxy", intended to transport cruise missile components, land at the Sigonella airport at night time.

According to data that have leaked into the press, the lethal nuclear cargo started coming to Italy right after the parliamentary debates, that ended in mid-November, on the question of deployment in Western Europe, and specifically in Italy, of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The government, headed by B. Craxi, who have a majority of the country's supreme legislative organ of power, managed, despite protests of the population, to attain approval of plans of deployment of cruise missiles on Italian soil.

ITALY DENOUNCED AS 'PAWN' IN U.S. MIDEAST 'GAME'

LD282355 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The Italian defense ministry has acknowledged the arrival of the first few components of nuclear cruise missiles at a base in Sicily. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Olin and this is what he writes:

It's significant that the components in question were delivered to a base at Sigonella though they are to be positioned at Comiso. With the energetic anti-missile movement in Italy, the missiles delivery to Sigonella was hoped to prevent more demonstrations whose epicenter has been for months in Comiso. The mass protests against Euromissiles deployment in Italy are well founded. One glimpse at the map of Italy shows that the country is entangled in American and NATO bases. There are more that 1,100 units of nuclear weapons at these bases in northeastern Italy alone. This automatically makes the country an accomplice in any adventures of Washington and at the same time a nuclear hostage of the United States.

Italy's military and political dependence on Washington grows further with Sicily housing cruises. The act not only undermines the process of resolving through talks a major European problem, namely the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, it also notably increases distrust and tension on the continent, with an aggravation of the war threat as a consequence. A situation of this kind benefits the United States alone. America is receiving an additional strategic potential in Europe and making Europe a target for a retaliatory strike in the event of a conflict.

What makes the involvement of Italy in American adventures all the more dangerous is its proximity to the explosive Middle East. There Italy is already participating in the so-called Multinational Force on the Sinai and in Lebanon, thereby securing the advance posts of the American Rapid Deployment Force in these places.

If one knows a little geography one can see that the Sicily-based cruises can easily reach any country in the Arab East. For that reason, they are becoming an instrument to carry out the aims of the United States, which has been responsible for (?untold) conflict and bloodshed in the region. In short, by deploying missiles in Italy the United States is making the latter a pawn in its game. On the arising situation, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, noted in his latest statement that the nuclear missiles being deployed are not at all intended for the protection of Western Europe. No one threatens Western Europe, he said. The deployment of American missiles on European soil will not make Europe more secure, it will increase the real danger that the United States will plunge the European nations into a catastrophe.

It's the desire for removing the danger that permeates the call in Yuriy Andropov's statement to the leaders of the United States and West European nations to weigh again all the consequences to their peoples and to all of humanity of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

Supreme Soviet Decree Issued

PM281237 Moscow PRAVDA in russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland.

For his great services in the cause of the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, which are a convincing example of the policy of peaceful coexistence in practice and an important factor for maintaining peace and security in Europe, and in connection with his 60th birthday, President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Yu. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin. 24 November 1983

Supreme Soviet Congratulations

PM280939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic.

Esteemed Mr President! It gives us great satisfaction to cordially congratulate you, the head of the friendly Finnish state, on your 60th birthday.

Your big contribution to the strengthening of friendship, trust and cooperation between our countries is well-known in the Soviet Union, and the unceasing concern which you show for their further deepening and developing is highly appreciated. Another extension, with your active participation, of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland for the next twenty-year period has become a big step in strengthening Soviet-Finnish cooperation and an important action in ensuring peace and security in Europe. Your services in the cause of the development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations have been marked according to merit by the Order of Lenin, the award bearing the name of the founder of the Soviet State, who stood at the rise of good-neighbourliness of our countries by signing a decree on the recognition of the state independence of Finland.

Recalling with satisfaction our recent meetings and talks in Moscow that confirmed the usefulness of the traditional personal contacts between the Soviet and Finnish leaders, we would like once again to note that the USSR's and Finland's relations based on the firm foundation of the treaty of 1948 follow an upward trend and are enriched with new forms and content. They reliably ensure the interests of the peoples of our countries and vividly show the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The positive experience of our mutual relations, which do not depend on abrupt changes in the international situation, acquires special importance in the present-day complex conditions in the world, confirming the reality and promising nature of the policy based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

We wish you, esteemed Mr President, good health and new successes in your activity for the sake of Finland's people and the further strengthening of the friendship, co-operation, and trust between our countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SARKISOV DELEGATION MEETS BELGIUM'S MARTENS

LD282300 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 28 TASS -- Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium today received a visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Babken Sarkisov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the meeting the sides touched on bilateral relations and international problems, predominantly problems of preserving peace and ending the arms race.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the state of bilateral relations and favored their further development and deepening.

On the same day the Soviet parliamentary delegation paid farewell visits to Eduard Leemans and Jean Defraigne, presidents of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-CRESSON MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 November carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism of France, on 22 November. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Talk at the Kremlin," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages G 7-8, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line four reades in PRAVDA: ...in the Kremlin 22 November (substituting "22 November" for "today")

Last paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...businesslike, constructive character and was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; and Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France on the Soviet side; and by C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR; (A. Bakiast), director of the department for foreign economic relations and chairman of the "small" commission; and (J.K. Pey), director of economic and financial affairs at the Ministry of External Relations, on the French side. (supplying additional passage)

'MAJORITY' OF SPANIARDS OPPOSE EUROMISSILES

LD281616 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Madrid November 28 TASS -- Spaniards in their overwhelming majority are opposed to deployment of U.S. Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in Western Europe and to Spain's continued membership in NATO; they are for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from their national territory. This is indicated by the findings of an opinion poll taken here.

According to the findings, 74 per cent of Spanish population are resolutely opposed to deployment of "Euromissiles", 65 per cent advocate liquidation of U.S. bases, and 51 per cent are against the country's continued participation in the North Atlantic bloc.

BRIEFS

USSR-NORWAY COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- The USSR and Norway have signed a new program for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1984-88. The program provides for expanding cooperation between scientists, theater and film workers, as well as between teachers and students, for exchanges of exhibitions, delegations, and sports competitions. [Summary] [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 28 Nov 83 LD]

'ARAFAT VOWS 'DESTRUCTION' OF PLO WILL BE PREVENTED

LD281648 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait November 28 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, bitterly criticised the United States for conspiring against the Palestinian revolution. In a message to Arab peoples circulated by the KUNA news agency on the occasion of international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat underlined that the United States and international Zionism were making plans to deprive forever the Palestinians of their legitimate national rights. Yasir 'Arafat reaffirmed that a durable peace in the Middle East was impossible to establish without granting to the Arab people of Palestine the right to establishment of an independent state of their own. Yasir 'Arafat stressed that everything would be done to prevent the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians and to preserve its unity.

'ARAFAT EXPLAINS REMARKS ON USSR RELATIONSHIPS

LD290958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0823 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Nov (KUNA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that the USSR is "an ally of Syria and a friend of the PLO."

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', published here today, 'Arafat said that the USSR finds itself between the hammer and the anvil through its friendship with the Palestinians and its alliance with Syria. At present, he said, the USSR is Syria's ally through its treaty of friendship.

'Arafat was apparently clarifying a recent statement he made that was interpreted as an attack on the USSR.

Palestinian sources in Tunis denied last night that 'Arafat actually attacked Soviet officials.

'Arafat said: "They asked me about the Soviet position and I replied that the Soviets are between the hammer and the anvil, between the Palestinian friends and the Syrian ally. At present they are allies through their treaty of friendship with Syria. That was my reply."

He added: "When they asked me about the arms, I replied that the USSR sent us arms but that they were seized in the Syrian arsenals. I said: How could they send us arms via Syria?"

The Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR had stated that the PLO chairman had issued threats against any Soviet presence in Lebanon, reporting that he had said that "We will eliminate the Soviet presence in Lebanon and the USSR in Beirut was not too far away."

On relations between the PLO and the Lebanese authorities, Abu Ammar[Yasir 'Arafat] said: "My last meeting with the Lebanese authorities was at the Delhi nonaligned conference when I met with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. I abide by what we agreed upon."

"Unless Arab military observers arrive in Tripoli," he said, "the ceasefire agreement that was announced following the intensive meetings held between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and two of our colleagues, Khalid al-Hasan and Rafiq an-Natshah, will always be open to violation, thereby creating an extremely dangerous situation."

Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the ceasefire and the agreement "constitute more than one avenue for the creation of a new relation that we were and are anxious to have through a Syrian-Palestinian dialogue so that we may be able to face the enemy of our Arab nation together. The enemy is world Zionism and American imperialism."

'Arafat announced that the Palestine National Council will be summoned following the normalization of conditions in northern Lebanon, "that is following the renewal of the military concentrations around the city and the reaching of agreement with the Arab higher coordination committee and Arab observers on the removal of all causes of tension, including the removal of the forces brought in lately to defend the city in the face of any Syrian-Libyan offensive carried out with the help of their agents in the Palestinian arena."

'Arafat said that the recent battles in the Tripoli area have led to the destruction of large sections of the camps and the city of Tripoli. They have also destroyed the oil refinery, the harbor, the water, electricity and firefighting services in addition to killing thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians as a result of the aggression.

'Arafat declared that Tripoli is not and will not be his headquarters, affirming that "my political headquarters is in Tunisia and my military headquarters are in San'a. As soon as conditions return to normal I shall return to my headquarters. I came here only because our forces and our people were exposed to massacres. I considered it my duty by virtue of my position and responsibility to be here with them in this ordeal."

'Arafat said that he will consider with the coordination committee security guarantees for the camps so that the tragedy of Sabra and Shatilah will not be repeated and that he will discuss the idea of placing Arab forces in northern Tripoli. He added that any matters affecting the camps should be settled with the Lebanese authorities so that they would be lasting and legitimate.

On the question of dialogue between the PLO and Jordan, 'Arafat said: "The continued existence of the Joint Palestinian-Jordanian Committee is one form of the common desire for the continuation of this dialogue. I have done nothing of my own. I am entrusted with the implementation of the PLO's political program on the basis of which I was elected. The program provides for the establishment of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation."

'Arafat warned against any balkanization of the region, saying that "what is taking place at present is an American plot sponsoring Israel's view for the partitioning of Lebanon into communes as a prelude to complete balkanization of the region."

Abu 'Ammar denied that there is a conflict between the PLO and some of the Lebanese factions, saying: "There has never been any conflict between us and any of the factions fighting Zionism and Israel on our side." He added: "We have conflicts only with those who refuse to fight Israel and to take a hostile stand against the United States."

PLO'S QADDUMI BACKS ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD271022 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Yuriy Andropov's statement is assessed in foreign countries as a document of great international importance. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, evaluated it in an interview with our correspondent. He said:

[Begin Qaddumi recording] Comrade Andropov's statement unequivocally underlines that the steps taken by U.S. imperialism demonstrate its hostile policy not only in the Middle East but in many of the regions of the world, in the arms race and the deployment of missiles in Western Europe. These steps are clear proof that U.S. imperialism intends to commit treacherous aggression and to extend the scope of the cold war. Its invasion of Grenada, which we (?condemn) and denounce, is a clear manifestation of these hostile intentions. Its preparations for the invasion of Nicaragua, and its actions in support of the military regime in El Salvador are further proof of these hostile intentions. In addition to this, South Africa's actions of invading Angolan territory and continuing occupation of Namibia are clear evidence that U.S.and world imperialism intend to widen the zone of their aggression against the liberation forces in the world. Such aggression and hostile intentions against liberation and peace forces in the world must be [word indistinct] confronted. This expansionist and hostile policy must be jointly confronted. [end recording]

CPSU, LEBANESE CP DISCUSS MIDEAST, EXPRESS UNITY

PM281108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 23 November K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; had a meeting with a Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] delegation comprised of G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, and K. Muruwwah, member of the LCP Central Committee Politburo.

The CPSU and LCP representatives noted the grave deterioration of the international situation and the intensification of the war danger as a result of U.S. imperialism's adventurist military course and its unbridled arms race. The present U.S. Administration's policy is characterized by unceremonious flouting of the UN Charter and norms of international law, aggressive actions and armed intervention against sovereign states, crude acts of international provocation, and the widespread use of terrorist methods and encroachments on the people's sovereign right to decide their own path of development and their own social system.

While the Soviet Union puts forward numerous peace initiatives in an effort to prevent the further buildup of mass destruction weapons and avert the threat of nuclear conflict faced by mankind, the United States continues to increase its war preparations and is embarking, along with its NATO allies, on the practical deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

There was unanimity that in such conditions vigorous and cohesive actions are needed on the part of all peace-loving forces in order to thwart the criminal imperialist designs and defend peace and the peoples' security. The LCP delegation declared its full support for the Soviet policy of peace and firm opppsition to imperialism's intrigues.

The meeting participants stressed the aggressive and irresponsible nature of U.S. actions in the Near East. Relying on the "strategic alliance" with Israel and using the NATO allies in its own interests, Washington is expanding the U.S. military presence in Lebanon beneath the flag of the "multinational force" and is trying to turn the country into a bridgehead for future military and political expansion in the region. The United States has embarked on direct armed interference in Lebanese internal affairs.

The CPSU and LCP representatives resolutely condemned the U.S. and Israeli campaign of blackmail and militarist provocations against Syria, which is offering staunch resistance to their aggressive designs and has adopted an anti-imperialist stance.

The sides stated that the course pursued by the United States and its allies has considerably increased the danger of a major new armed conflict in the Near East with all the grim consequences that would sue. The meeting participants stressed the need to halt imperialist interference in the affairs of Lebanon, Syria, and other Arab countries and stressed the importance of the cohesion of all Arab patriotic forces on a common platform of struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

The LCP representatives talked about the activity of their party, which is seeking to settle Lebanese internal problems in collaboration with other national patriotic forces by means of political dialogue involving all the country's national forces irrespective of their sociopolitical orientation.

The CPSU representatives expressed solidarity with the Lebanese Communists' patriotic activity and with the Lebanese patriots' brave struggle against the Israeli occupiers and confirmed that the Soviet Union regards positively the wish of the Lebanese to use constructive dialogue as a means of finding a solution to the country's problems on the basis of safeguarding its unity, territorial integrity, and independence.

The meeting participants expressed the belief that an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops and the interventionist "multinational force" is essential for a genuine, lasting, and comprehensive Lebanese internal settlement.

The LCP representatives stated that the Lebanese patriots feel profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for its invariable support for the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Lebanese people and their struggle to preserve a united, independent, and territorially integral Lebanese state.

The sides also exchanged opinions on the situation in northern Lebanon, where there have been armed clashes between Palestinians. The belief was expressed that these fratricidal clashes, regardless of what caused them, introduce a new element of discord into Arab ranks and can only benefit the enemies of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The Soviet and Lebanese representatives called for an immediate end to the clashes, for political steps to be taken to restore the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and its political vanguard, the PLO and for the strengthening of their ties with the Lebanese national patriotic forces, Syria, and all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world.

The meeting participants declared their mutual desire to further develop relations between the CPSU and LCP.

LEBANESE CP'S HAWI HITS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD282139 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Talk by George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] U.S. policy toward the Middle East peoples is part of its present extremely dangerous overall global policy. It is distinguished by blatant aggression against the freedom of peoples, their right to choose their independent way of life, and the national liberation movements; making the international situation tense; and lunatic intensification of the arms race in the hope of regaining global military superiority to ensure complete control over peace and war and the fate of the world's peoples.

The United States presents a scandalous example of this policy in its Middle East policy in general and specifically its position concerning the Lebanese people and the independence of Lebanon.

The United States, as it is known, extends to Israel all means of political, material, and military assistance to carry out its aggressions against the Arab countries. In the summer of 1982, U.S. political decisions and financial and military support were behind the overall Israeli aggression that led to the occupation of a large portion of Lebanon, to the Palestinian resistance movement being attacked and departing from Beirut, and the plotting against Syria. The United States continues to back the Israeli aggressor in the consolidation of its occupation of Lebanese territory. It tries to secure gains from this face to strengthen its direct military presence on Lebanese territory under the cover of the multinational forces. These forces were not and are not peacekeeping forces. Their fact has been exposed by becoming a direct party in the Lebanese civil war on the side of the local fascist forces and the Israeli forces by transgressing against the Lebanese national forces. Today they are threatening to widen the danger of aggression to include various Lebanese territories. They are also accompanying this warning by making open threats along with Israel, against Syria.

The U.S. aggression against Lebanon constitutes a vicious violation of the independence and sovereignty of tis country. It exposes peace in the region to the worst dangers, and threatens world peace because of the important position this region occupies within the current international conflict. The United States pursues in our country the worst kinds of repression against the people's struggles and open intervention in our destiny and the destiny of the region's peoples. It is pushing the danger of tension and confrontation to extreme limits. It is most pressing in this framework to mobilize the peoples of the world to expose this U.S. course and to confront it with a unified will, the will of those who want peace and care for the people's independence, the safety of various countries' territories, and the right of these peoples to choose the path of political, economic, and social development that they consider suitable and fitting. The unity of the world's peaceloving forces and the struggle of solidarity among the world's peoples and their patriotic and progressive forces today is also more pressing than at any other time to halt the dangerous and adventurous -- and suicidal -- course that President Reagan and his U.S. Administration are pushing for.

SOVIET ENVOY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT, TIES WITH SYRIA

PM281309 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 22 Nov 83 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report: "Yukhin: We ARe Following Developments in Region With Extreme Interest. We and Syria Agree That International Situation is Serious. Our Support for You Under President Al-Asad's Leadership is Firm"]

[Text] Damascus (SANA) -- The Soviet ambassador in Damascus, Vladimir Yukhin, has reaffirmed his country's firm, continuous, and full support for Arab Syria's just struggle under the leadership of president Hafiz Al-Asad against imperialist and Zionist designs and intrigues. He also emphasized that the Soviet Union and Syria are fully agreed in their analyses of the international situation, which is passing through a very serious phase indeed. He added that the Soviet Union is watching developments in the region with extreme interest.

The ambassador noted that the relations between the two countries are growing steadily on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty concluded between them.

Yukhin made these remarks during his meeting yesterday morning with People's Assembly Speaker Comrade Mahmud Az-Zu'bi, to whom he conveyed greetings from Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Shitikov and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Ruben.

Yukhin said that he is highly satisfied with the bilateral relations between the two countries and the development of these relations in all fields.

Referring to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to the USSR and the positive and important results of that visit, Yukhin confirmed the identity of Soviet and Syrian views on the situation in the region, especially in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas.

Comrade az-Zu'bi expressed high appreciation of the Soviet Union's steady support for the just Arab causes and for our people's liberation struggle against imperialist and Zionist aggressive designs and challenges under President al-Asad's leadership.

Comrade az-Zu'bi reaffirmed our people's determination and unshakable will to continue the struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad until the aims of the battles of development and liberation are fulfilled.

Comrade az-Zu'bi expressed an interest in more intensive contacts, exchanges of visits at various levels and in various fields, exchanges of information and expertise, and coordination of attitudes in the service of the common interests of the two friendly countries, particularly at parliamentary level.

He also aksed the ambassador to convey his greetings and thanks to Shitikov and Ruben for their greetings and confirmation of the Soviet Union's firm and continuous support for Syria.

SYRIA 'READY TO STAND UP TO' ANY 'AGGRESSION'

LD290941 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 29 TASS -- The Syrian Government has met here under the chairmanship of Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm to review the dangerous situation caused in the Middle East by the war preparations of the United States and Israel. The meeting reiterated that Syria was ready to stand up to any armed act of aggression threatening its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR VISITS U.S. FOR NEGOTIATIONS

'Strategic Cooperation Sought'

LD280954 Moscow TASS In English 0821 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 28 TASS -- Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived in Washington on Sunday for an official visit.

The main objective of his trip is to expand as much as possible the so-called "strategic cooperation" between the two countries. U. S. officials, in talks with correspondents, do not conceal that this "cooperation" implies, first of all, pooling of military efforts of the two states with a view to ensuring American-Israeli domination in the Middle East.

American foreign policy experts stress that the Reagan administration, in pursuing its Middle East policies, took a decision to cast off even the semblance of "balanced relation" with all countries in the region and to stake only on Israel whose aggressive, expansionist course fully meets the approach of the White House chief to the handling of international problems.

'New Stage' in Relations

LD281147 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- Negotiations between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, starting in Washington, will mark a qualitatively new stage in the development of Washington-Tel Aviv relations, harbouring a great threat to the Middle East peoples.

According to the ABC television network, the talks will dwell for the first time on holding joint military exercises. The television company reports that the parties in the talks will also discuss a proposal on greeting the United States the right to use naval and air force bases in Israel on a permanent footing.

According to the reports, the sphere of "interests" of the dangerous alliance is not at all limited to the Middle East region. ABC reported that Israel is assigned a function of intermediary which will transfer U.S. weapons to some central American and African nations where, according to the television company, the White House does not have a chance to undertake appropriate steps. In other words, official Washington intends to camouflage its role of instigator of the arms race and major arms dealer and, thus, abate the sharp criticism of its actions both on the international arena and inside the United States.

'Sharing Out Roles'

LD281612 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, is in Washington for talks with President Reagan. Here is a report from our Middle East correspondent Leonid Rassadin:

As he was leaving, Shamir said that Israel and the United States had common goals in the Middle East. In other words there are associates now meeting in Washington. They, it is said in the Arab press, are expected to coordinate their further actions as strategic allies. Reports say that the talks are being held at a time when the Middle East situation has been strained to the limit. There is an American Navy force off Lebanon's shores with thousands of Marines on board. American warplanes keep flying provocative missions over Lebanese territory, including areas controlled by the Syrian contingent of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Washington and Tel Aviv have been issuing threats nearly every day against Lebanon's national patriotic forces and Syria, who are calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli aggressor forces and of the American and other NATO contingents from Lebanon.

Many Arab observers take the view that at their talks in Washington the United States and Israel will be sharing out roles for a planned new military adventure in the Middle East. The Israeli rulers have already expressed a readiness to assist the United States in imposing Reagan-favored orders in Lebanon. In return they are asking for more money and weapons and the Reagan administration has promised not to stint them. Next financial year Israel is to receive a record sum of $2.6 billion in American aid. In Washington, Shamir is believed to be asking for some of the American weapons to be given free. These weapons, it is said in Tel Aviv, are being used to reach the common goals of the United States and Israel.

Furthermore, according to the well-informed Israeli paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, the Washington talks may focus on the question of deploying American Pershing missiles in Israel at its rulers' request. In other words, there is no dismissing the possibility that American medium-range nuclear missiles may appear in the Middle East, following Western Europe. It doesn't really matter who has made the suggestion. In the opinion of Arab analysts the transformation of the Middle East into a nuclear testing ground for the United States will be fraught with disastrous consequences not only for that region. Most Arab observers agree that one should expect extremely dangerous developments in the Middle East following Shamir's trip to Washington. To bar the road to the aggressors, say newspapers in Syria and other Arab countries, it is necessary for all the national patriotic forces of the Arab world to unite.

SYRIA, SAUDI ARABIA, DECLARE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

LD261901 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia have announced an agreement for a cease-fire between the warring Palestinian detachments in northern Lebanon around the town of Tripoli. At a press conference held in Damascus it was announced that in order to preserve the unity of the PLO, agreement was reached for totally halting all military operations between the Palestinians, for the evacuation of their detachments from Tripoli and its district, and for solving the internal Palestinian issues by peaceful means through political dialogue. The agreement contains four points on how to get rid of the Palestinian hotbed of tension in northern Lebanon.

Reaction in certain Arab countries to the agreement shows that it is considered an important, effective step towards putting an end to the fratricidal conflict around the Lebanese town of Tripoli and consolidating the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and also consolidating one of its organizations -- the Fatah organization. The Soviet Union frequently expressed its views, namely that the Palestinian armed clashes in northern Lebanon bring a new element into the splitting of the ranks of the Arabs, regardless of their causes, and that no one benefits from them except the enemies of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

It was pointed out during the talks, which took place a few days ago between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the PLO, that the clashes between the Palestinians serve the United States and Israel which are seeking to close the Palestinian issue and to split the ranks of the Arabs thus compelling them to surrender. Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union calls for the restoration of the unity of the PLO which must continue in its being an active anti-imperialist factor.

'DAY OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE' HELD IN LEBANON

LD281548 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 28 TASS -- Day of national resistance to Israeli occupation was observed in south Lebanon. Thousands of people took part in a mass rally in Sayda. They strongly protested against the atrocities of invaders in Lebanon, demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from their land, and reiterated their resolve to carry on the struggle against the invaders.

Patriots opened fire at an Israeli position near Nabatiyeh, wounding several invaders. A statement released by the command of the front of Lebanese patriotic resistance says that during the 20 days of November patriotic combat groups carried out in south Lebanon 31 successful operations, destroying several tanks, armoured personnel carriers and army trucks and disabling dozens of officers and men.

Tension persists in Beirut, where armed clashes on an intercommunal basis have taken place.

The U.S. Air Force continues intensive surveillance flights over Beirut. Yesterday "F-14" fighters repeatedly flew over the capital and the mountain regions, where troops of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Syrian troop contingent of the Pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon are deployed.

Damascus November 28 TASS -- The Syrian air defense forces opened fire yesterday at a U.S. war plane which overflew the positions of the Syrian troop contingent and forced it to head towards the sea, a statement of a Syrian Army spokesman released by the SANA news agency says.

USSR, IRAQ COOPERATE IN POWER ENGINEERING

Hydro-Electric Power Stations

LD211341 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS -- The electric power stations, built with Soviet technical assistance, account for more than 25 percent of Iraq's total electricity production. These are 200 megawatt "Badjibija" thermal electric power station, the 840 megawatt "Nasiriya" thermal electric power station, the 400 megawatt "Dokan" hydroelectric power station. Questions of further expansion of bilateral cooperation in the construction of energy-generating projects will be the main theme of the negotiations that began at the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electrification here today. The Iraqi delegation at the negotiations is needed by president of the state electricity organization Hasan Zaki.

The hydro-energy generating project "Hadita" is now the biggest project of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in energetics which is under construction. Its power will be 570 megawatts. Soviet organizations are building a dam for the electric power station.

Protocol Signed

LD252244 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 25, TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-Iraqi subcommission on cooperation in power engineering ended its deliberations here today. The Iraqi delegation was led by president of the state-run electric authority Hasan Zaki and the Soviet Delegation -- by Deputy Minister of Power Engineering and Electric Power Development of the USSR Nikolay Lopatin.

The sides signed a protocol on the results of the session. The document reflects the striving of the sides to develop bilateral business contacts in carrying out energy projects in Iraq. During the talks the sides reviewed the progress of fulfillment by both sides of their obligations in conjunction with operating power engineering facilities and those under construction in Iraq with the Soviet Union's assistance, specifically, the Hadita integrated water power development project. The Soviet and Iraqi delegations also discussed prospects and guidelines for expanding Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation.

USSR DELEGATION LED BY RYABOV VISITS IRAQ

'Cooperation' Pact Signed

PM271945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov -- An intergovernmental agreement on further developing economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iraq has been signed in Baghdad. It stipulates the exploitation with USSR assistance of the major west (Kurna) oilfield.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the USSR Government by Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on behalf of the Government of the Iraqi Republic by S.Y. Khudayr, industry and minerals minster.

On signing the document the Iraqi minister stressed the great importance of the exploitation of this oilfield for the further development of the republic's economy.

Meets Ramadan, 'Aziz

LD280837 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (TASS) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, received a Soviet delegation Sunday headed by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During a talk, developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation and strengthening friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq were discussed.

Also today, the delegation met Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. At the meeting, there was an exchange of opinions on developing bilateral relations in the interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples.

ANGOLA REJECTS 'MULTINATIONAL FORCE' IDEA

PM281156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Subversive Maneuver"]

[Text] Luanda, 25 Nov -- The newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA has published a commentary by the Angolan news agency ANGOP rejecting the idea of creating so-called "multinational forces" and deploying them in Angola to replace the contingent of Cuban internationalists now in the country. This idea, the commentary says, originated in imperialist circles and is yet another provocative undertaking and subversive maneuver directed against Angola.

The commentary stresses that the only legitimate basis for the resolution of the Namibian problem is the relevant UN Security Council resolution, which provides for the withdrawal of the occupying South African troops from Namibia and the holding of free general elections under UN supervision. As for the presence of the Cuban internationalists in Angola, this question is exclusively within the competence of Cuba and Angola, as has been stated repeatedly.

KOSHOYEV LEADS USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS TO SENEGAL

LD241113 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Dakar November 23 TASS -- At present there are no tasks more important than preserving peace, ending the nuclear arms race and preventing a further deterioration of the international situation, says the joint communique on the results of the stay, on an official friendly visit in Senegal from 16 to 22 November of this year, at the invitation of Senegal's National Assembly, of a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians led by Deputy President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Temirbek Koshoyev.

Expressing the conviction that it is necessary for the parliamentarians of all countries to contribute in every possible way to preserving and strengthening peace and to safeguarding the socio-economic development of their peoples, the sides spoke out for further efforts in strengthening international security and eliminating the existing sources of tensions in the world.

Proceeding from the conviction that peace and development are interconnected, they stressed the need for the Third World countries to achieve socio-economic development following accession to political independence.

The parliamentarians of both countries spoke out for a total and urgent implementation of the U.N. resolution on Namibia. They stated their support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa for liquidating the shameful system of apartheid.

The sides deem it necessary to continue efforts to eliminate the causes of tensions in Africa. Both delegations gave a positive assessment to the role of the Organisation of African Unity, and its contribution to the struggle of the African peoples. They deem it necessary to strengthen the OAU and to defend it against actions aimed at dividing it.

The parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and Senegal reaffirmed a unity of views on the question of peace in the Middle East. They spoke out in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, for the recognition of its lawful rights, including the right to establish its own independent state.

GRENADA EVENTS PROVE U.S. 'TERRORISM' POLICY

LD281837 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- "Paying no heed to the interests of other countries and peoples, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to secure for themselves dominant positions in the world," writes Soviet political writer Sergey Losev. The December issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal carries his article which shows that international terrorism, brigandage and banditry have been elevated by the United States to the rank of state policy.

The author writes to say that "the list of steps taken by Washington in the outgoing year in the most diverse parts of the world and betraying beyond any doubt the hegemonist claims of the most reactionary U.S. circles to subjecting to their domination peoples who feel no need for their trusteeship or patronage, is steadily growing longer. "One such step has been the aggression on Grenada.

"The aggression against Grenada," the article says, "has clearly demonstrates the real price of the U.S. leaders' glib utterances on "human rights" and "freedom of the peoples", and their "commitment" to democracy. As a result of its bloody crimes in that tiny country, the U.S. Administration has emerged before the eyes of the world as the chief sponsor of the policy of international terrorism. By ordering the landing of U.S. Marines on Grenada's shores, the U.S. President has trampled underfoot his turgid declarations on law and morality, and has shown that he equates the actions of his administration with terrorism, and the U.S. foreign policy -- with international brigandage".

The U.S. President, the author goes on to say, has also declared for everyone to hear (in justifying the CIA's bloody crimes against Nicaragua) that the "secret operations" are a component of the government activity and fall within the purview of the government". "Before, the world also knew that it was Washington that resorted to methods of international terrorism. Now the White House boss has publicly confirmed this by proclaiming terror and intervention to constitute the state policy of the United States", Losev says.

The author writes in this connection that the aggressor "has found itself in a tight international isolation. This was confirmed by the progress of the discussion of the grenada crisis within the U.N. In the U.N. Security Council, the representatives of Guyana, Zimbabwe, Jordan, the People's Republic of China, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, the Soviet Union and France supported the draft resolution describing the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a gross violation of international law and an encroachment on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state. The draft resolution demanded an immediate end to the armed intervention against Grenada and an urgent withdrawal of foreign troops.

The resolution, Losev reminds, "was opposed only by the aggressor himself -- the United States which was forced to use its right of veto to prevent its adoption. Even such close allies and partners of Washington as Britain, Zaire, and Togo abstained in voting thus divorcing themselves from Washington's villainous adventure".

Referring to the consideration of the Grenada issue at the General Assembly, the author notes that by 108 votes against 9 the U.N. General Assembly demanded an immediate end to the armed intervention and an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops. An overhwelming majority of countries represented in the general assembly rejected Washington's mendacious protestations of "legality" of the attack on a sovereign state. Washington's complete political isolation was eloquently illustrated by the list of those who voted against the resolution sponsored by nine countries.

Only the USA, six Caribbean regimes maintained with Washington's money, who allowed themselves to be drawn into committing the crime against the Grenadian people, as well as the bloody junta in El Salvador and Israel which itself occupies Arab territories, refused to condemn the invasion.

The author further writes that the Pentagon, in a bid to intimidate revolutionary Cuba, dispatched to the waters of the Caribbean yet another task force, spearheaded this time by the "America" aircraft carrier. The Cuban Government resolutely condemned the mounting provocative campaign of threats and pressure. The newspaper GRANMA stressed that "Grenada has taught many lessons". One is that the ruthlessness of U.S. imperialism which is out to recarve the world according to its own yardsticks, mut be countered with the courage of the newly-liberated peoples and their resolve never to return to the shameful slave status of the past.

Those fond of adventures and playing with fire, the Soviet political writer goes on to say, would do well to ponder the substance of Fidel Castro's statement on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the heroic storming of the Moncada barracks he reminded that even before the coming to power in the USA of the present ultra-right grouping, the Communist Party of Cuba decided to establish territorial paramilitary formations of the people, who numerical strength at present is over half a million people. These efforts, as well as the receiving and the timely mastering of the use of new combat equipment have significantly enhanced the combat capacity of the Cuban Armed Forces. Plans are in existence, providing for everything necessary for opposing a naval blockade or any other form of imperialist aggression. At the same time, Fidel Castro warned, Washington ought not to forget that there exists the October 1962 agreement obligating the USA to give up plans of invading Cuba, which has full validity.

"The Pentagon's adventurist plans to disrupt this agreement would led to lamentable results above all for their initiators", Losev points out. He cites in this connection the TASS statement of November 4, 1983 which says: "The U.S. claims to impose a pax Americana upon countries whose social systems it does not like, its desire to put itself and its parochial interests above international law and universal human interests, and to make force the measure of justice and legality -- all this cannot but have grave consequences not only for others, but also for the United States itself. In the leading circles of the Soviet Union it is deemed necessary to warn the U.S. Government of this with all the seriousness..."

"One would be in order to ask: How would the United States behave, if, say, the Soviet Union, following the imperialist "logic" of Washington, began to resort to relations with U.S. allies to the same 'law of the jungle' employed by the USA with respect to Grenada? The fact is that some of these allies (say, Pakistan) are known to have been transformed by the present U.S. Administration into bases for subversive activities against neighbouring states", the author writes.

Losev stresses in conclusion that interventionist activities of the USA, be that in Lebanon, Grenada or in other parts of the world, -- are part of the general aggressive, militaristic course of the present Washington Administration which has made international terrorism and subversive operations its state policy.

U.S. TURNING GRENADA INTO 'MILITARY BASE'

LD272120 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 27 TASS - The United States has started a practical implementation of the plans for turning Grenada into its military base in the Caribbean.

The U. S. State Department announced that the Reagan administration had appropriated 15 million dollars for implementing "urgent military programmes" connected with Grenada. The bulk of the funds is earmarked for "training, equipping and ensuring logistic support" for the so-called peace-keeping force in Grenada. Washington is now cobbling together such a force from among the military contingents of a number of "friendly" countries of the Caribbean, which is totally under U. S. control. The force will be under the command of the U.S. military advisers. According to the UPI agency, it is planned to send to Grenada at least some 100 "instructors".

HONDURAN INCIDENT IN NICARAGUA LINKED TO U.S.

LD251550 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Managua November 25 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua has reported that on November 22 a military helicopter violated the air space of Nicaragua, coming from Honduras, and fired from machine-guns at the frontier posts of Murupuchi, El Portillo and Macarali. After this bandit attack, the helicopter returned to the Honduran territory.

The government of Nicaragua made a resolute protest to the reactionary regime of Honduras, pointing out its open complicity in the criminal acts of aggression against the republic. These incidents are in line with the intention of the U. S. Administration to provoke a military conflict in Central America and, using it as a pretext, to commit an armed invasion of Nicaragua, the note of the minstry underlines.

According to reports reaching here, gigantic U.S. transport planes started arriving in Costa Rica. They bring to that country weapons and ammunition for gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries. According to the Latin American press, U.S. engineering troops specially rebuilt the "Upala" airfield in Costa Rica, so that it could be used for supplying counterrevolutionaries with military equipment. About 1,000 U. S. serviceman are expected to come there soon, who under the pretext of "construction operations" will be deployed in the areas bordering on Nicaragua where the mercenary groups are based.

In the opinion of political observers, the militaristic activity of the U. S. Administration in Costa Rica shows that the U. S. is preparing at an accelerated pace an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

ALFONSIN'S ELECTION AS ARGENTINE PRESIDENT NOTED

LD290944 Moscow TASS in English 9096 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires November 29 TASS -- Raul Alfonsin, the leader of the Civil Radical Union, has been elected the president of Argentina as a result of yesterday's voting by the electoral college. Viktor Martinez, also a radical, was elected vice-president.

Under the system existing in Argentina, a president and a vice-president are elected by an electoral college. Its composition was determined by the October 30 general election, the first one in the last ten years. At this election representatives of the Civil Radical Union won 52 per cent of the poll.

Raul Alfonsin will be officially proclaimed the president of the republic at a session of the National Congress on December 5. The inauguration ceremony is to be held on December 10.

U.S. 'SECRET AGREEMENT' TO 'EXPLOIT' FALKLANDS

PY251857 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] According to recent reports issued by Western press agencies the United States, England, and Chile have just signed a secret agreement to exploit the South Atlantic and, especially, the Malvinas Islands for military and espionage purposes.

A very powerful radar that is capable of sweeping the Argentine borders is already operating on the Malvinas where NATO is hastily building a military base. Moreover, the tripartite agreement establishes a space network with satellites and espionage aircraft fitted with the AWAC system that will closely examine, photograph, and monitor Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and possibly other (?countries). The Pentagon, ignoring international law, thus cheekily interferes in Latin America.

In the early 60's Washington authorities had already declared this area of South America an area of U.S. vital interests. At that time the Pentagon leadership disclosed that a -- who knows what type of -- political, military and strategic [word indistinct], that must be neutralized, had been created in the South Atlantic. The United States is the only one that can do that and for this the Pentagon maintains that it is necessary to create a political-military bloc with the participation of countries of the Southern Cone and, naturally, the United States. However, the Pentagon meets the resistance of those countries it has given an important role in the bloc, especially that of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Chile, where the Popular Unity used to govern, clearly and fully rejected the idea alleging that it harmed its national interests and represented a threat to international peace and security. Neither Brazil nor Argentina showed great enthusiasm over the Pentagon's plans. Uruguay was almost the only country to show some interest in it.

But things have changed again in this region and the Pentagon once again is focusing its attention on the South Atlantic. Chile is governed by Washington's servant, the fascist regime headed by Pinochet; Uruguay by an ultra-reactionary dictatorship. Now Reagan's administration is analyzing the possiblity of creating the renowned South Atlantic bloc.

This time the cornerstone of these plans is Argentina, which the former president of the Inter-American Defense Board General (Yanches Temper) referred to as the southern anchor of the Inter-American System. The thing is that this anchor has been grabbed by the warmongering tentacles of the United States. Lately Argentina has been visited by several U.S. generals, who subjected it to economic, political, and diplomatic blackmail. As for Argentine national interests, they could not care less.

LEADERS GIVE THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM251433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

["Heartfelt Gratitude" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] In connection with the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, many greetings and congratulations have arrived for the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers from the working people of party, administrative, and public organizations, collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen.

The greetings are a vivid demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and people and of the fidelity of communists of the land of the soviets to the testament of the great Lenin, of the pride of Soviet people in the historic accomplishment of the October homeland under the leadership of the Communist Party. They reflect the conviction of our people in their ideological rectitude and in their readiness to toil selflessly, aspiring to new achievements in solving those major tasks of accomplishing developed socialism, set out by the party at its 26th Congress and at the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The greetings contain full support for and warm approval of the party's political course within the country and in the international arena, of the inexhaustible activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in improving the economic mechanism and the entire complex of social and political relations in the country in order to ensure a happy life for Soviet people and stable peace all over the planet.

Labor collectives, involved in national socialist competition, displaying labor enthusiasm and a genuinely proprietary attitude to the matter, are reporting the successful fulfillment of planned targets and pledges adopted this year. The greetings note that the 66th year of October has been marked by a notable rise in labor productivity, a speeding-up of scientific-technological progress, and a rise in good organization, discipline, and a responsible approach by everyone to their party and civic duty in all links and in all sections of work. This is a guarantee of the successful implementation of the 5-year-plan period as a whole, of the implementation of the Food, Energy, and other integrated programs for the country's socioeconomic development, in raising the prosperity and spiritual standard of Soviet people.

Greetings have also arrived from leaders of socialist countries, and from communist, workers', revolutionary-democratic parties and liberation movements, governments, statesmen, and public figures and individual citizens of foreign countries.

Our friends stress the steadily growing international significance of the historic accomplishments of the Soviet people, of the progress of the new civilization engendered by October and of the USSR's outstanding contribution to the cause of peace and the revolutionary-liberation struggle of peoples. Congratulating Soviet people on the holiday, they express ardent solidarity with the vigorous and consistent line of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, which, in the current international situation, acutely exacerbated by imperialism, is aimed at saving mankind from a nuclear disaster, ensuring the people's sacred right to life and the consolidation of peace and security for all peoples on the planet. Support for the constructive line of the land of the soviets aimed at preventing the escalation of military confrontation in Europe and preventing imperialism's encroachments on the sovereignty and freedom of peoples is expressed.

The messages note that the internationalist, peace-loving, Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and the might of the entire socialist community inspire all fighters for peace against imperialism and reaction.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have cordially thanked all party, administrative and public organizations, collectives of enterprises, construction sites, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, leaders of socialist countries, the communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, governments, statesmen and public figures, democratic organizations, and also individual citizens from foreign countries for the congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of Great October.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

ARMENIAN SSR MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF271418 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] On 5 November, a ceremonial session was held at A. Spandaryan Opera and Ballet State Academy Theatre Hall in Yerevan to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The session was attended by leaders of production, party and soviet officials, and representatives of public organizations and the Soviet Army.

In the presidium were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan; B.Ye. Sarkisov; F.T. Sarkisyan; G.N. Andreyev; K.L. Dallakyan; V.B. Galumyan; K.A. Gambaryan; L.N. Nersesyan; S.M. Petrosyan; G.M. Voskanyan; M.B. Arzumanyan; G.A. Martirosyan; M.A. Yuzbashyan; L.G. Saakyan; Yu.V. Shatalin; G.M. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.Ye. Khodzhamiryan; D.S. Ayrapetyan; F.G. Petrosyan; G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairmen of Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; M.K. Arutyunyan, chairman of Armenian Trade Union Council; and A.O. Topuzyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol.

The session was opened with an address by L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan City party committee.

RSFSR COURT OFFICIAL ON GAS, FUEL FRAUD

LD282111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 28 Nov 83

[From the "Man and Law" program; presenter not identified]

[Summary] "A letter from a Sochi listener, (M.K. Bukh), asking about the responsibility borne by state transportation employees who misappropriate gasoline, lubricants, and fuel coupons for later sale to private car owners, and the punishment they can expect for their actions, is answered by (Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Blizitskiy), member of the RSFSR Supreme Court":

[Begin (Blizitskiy) recording] "The state is waging a resolute fight against embezzlement and illegal distribution of gasoline products by transportation staff." People guilty of such offenses are subject to disciplinary, administrative, and, in especially serious cases, criminal proceedings. First and foremost it is very important to prevent such crimes, which involves eliminating conditions conducive to the embezzlement of state gasoline. Courts play an important part in discovering the background to the theft of state property, and often reveal cases where private vehicle owners have bought gasoline from drivers employed in state transport, or from persons running gasoline stations. Gasoline station employees create surpluses by giving short measures or by using faulty pump gauges.

In practice, however, most surpluses are amassed by state goods vehicle drivers, who, in making up their accounts, exaggerate the volume of goods carried and kilometers travelled. Transport customers themselves frequently resort to such tactics, as do transport enterprise officials, workers, and drivers. It is a criminal offense. At certain vehicle enterprises gasoline consumption monitoring is lax. Often demands for fuel allocations by enterprises are in excess of requirements; some of the fuel is not used and goes missing. Sometimes unused coupons are not returned out of fear of a reduction in fuel and lubricant allocation, or because of negligence by accounts officials, or to conceal embezzlement.

Offenses relating to misappropriation of state property, including fuel and lubricants, are strictly punishable by law. I will give you an example of this:

"The Rostov Oblast court examined a case concerning (Strekozova), senior goods handler at Vehicle Transportation Enterprise No 2 of Don-Trans-Gosstroy. Over a period of 2 years, by means of counterfeiting documents in receipt of common [yedinyye] coupons for RSFSR State Committee gasoline products intended for fuel and lubrication materials at the (Batayskaya) Oil Depot, she appropriated coupons for gasoline and other gasoline products to the value of approximately R60,000. To do this (Strekozova) used her official position, and also the absence of checks on her work and the calculation of its value. Through her actions she has caused great damage to the state. The court passed on her a just punishment in the form of 10 years' imprisonment and confiscation of property. Apart from this, (Strekozova) was stripped of the right, for 5 years, to hold a job connected with the accounting, storage, and disposal of goods of material value.

"Recently, a number of legislative acts have been adopted in the growing fight against the thriftless attitude toward gasoline and other fuel and lubricants, directed at stopping and eliminating such offenses. In particular, in August 1983, by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, administrative responsibility was prescribed for illegal issue and illegal acquisition of gasoline or other fuels and lubricants.

In accordance with this decree, in the absence of indications of embezzlement, administrative proceedings in the form of a fine from R20 to R100 can be brought not only against persons illegally issuing gasoline or other fuels or lubricants belonging to state or public organizations, but also against persons illegally acquiring them. The law also prescribes measures for criminal proceedings for the illegal issue of gasoline or other fuels or lubricants. Recently, for example, Article No 156.4, stipulating criminal proceedings for this crime, entered the RSFSR Criminal Code. The article reads thus: The unlawful issue of gasoline or other fuels or lubricants pertaining to state or public enterprises, establishments, and organizations, in the absence of indications of embezzlement, if the action is committed by a person who has already been subject to an administrative penalty for a similar offense, is punishable by corrective work for a period of up to 1 year, or by a fine of from R100 to R200, with deprivation of the right to hold particular jobs or undertake certain activity.

"In the case of persons previously convicted of a similar crime, more severe proceedings are stipulated. Such persons can, according to the court's verdict, be imprisoned for up to 2 years and also be punished by corrective work for the same period, or by a fine of from R100 to R300, with deprivation of the right to hold particular jobs or undertake certain activity.

"Of course, the practical application of the normative acts indicated is a reliable means of guaranteeing the safekeeping of socialist property, the effectiveness of the fight against embezzlement and thriftlessness. At the same time, labor collectives and public organizations of transportation enterprises are called upon to help the organs of justice in eliminating the reasons and conditions conducive to embezzlement, illegal issue, and all other means of squandering fuel and lubricants. Conditions of nontoleration of any encroachment on goods belonging to the people must be created everywhere." [end recording]

MINISTRY LAWYERS DISCUSS DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

PM251049 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 p 2

[V. Tverdenko report: "How To Apply the Law"]

[Text] A seminar of leaders of USSR and RSFSR ministry and department legal services has been held at the USSR Ministry of Justice. Questions of the practice of applying the law on labor collectives and legislation on strengthening labor discipline were discussed. Particular attention was paid to the implementation by labor collectives of measures to ensure the preservation of socialist property, prevent the embezzlement of state and public property, combat mismanagement, observe the laws and respect the rules of socialist communal life, and display intransigence toward drunkenness, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena.

A. Kholyavchenko, USSR deputy minister of justice, and responsible workers of the AUCCTU, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the RSFSR Supreme Court addressed the seminar.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS

PM290936 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 29, 1983 carries on pages 508-510 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, providing that:

V.I.Dubovik be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to replace retiring deputy chairman N. A. Davidenko;

V.S.Teslenko be appointed deputy minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises to replace retiring deputy minister P. D. Girenko;

V.V.Melashchenko be appointed deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building to replace retiring deputy minister S.K. Grigoryev;

L.P.Telegin be appointed deputy minister of the medical industry; and

Ye.I.Borisov be relieved of duty as first deputy minister of power and electrification in connection with his retirement

SCIENTISTS' PEACE BODY MEETS IN TBILISI

PM251106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent T. Chanturiya report: "Weighty Contribution of Soviet Science"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- A session of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat has opened in Tbilisi.

The very name of this still young but highly imposing organization, created in May this year, explains its program and aim: to add the sober, precise, and weighty voice of Soviet science to the world antiwar and antinuclear movement. This voice is well known to the world. Recently, on a regular session of the USSR-U.S. television linkup, their conviction that the threat of nuclear catastrophe can and must be removed from mankind could be clearly heard; Soviet scientists had earlier shared this view with representatives of the academies of science of 30 world countries who signed the "Declaration on Averting Nuclear War" in Rome.

The Committee of Soviet Scientists sees the tasks of its activity as to show -- on the basic of strict scientific research and objective and unbiased conclusions -- the whole perniciousness of the arms race, the irreversibility of the consequences of nuclear catatrophe for mankind, and the complete bankruptcy of the attempts to substantiate and even justify the possibility of nuclear war. The reports and conclusions prepared by the committee on different problems will be sent to colleagues from various countries of the world and the general public.

Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, chairman of the committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report at the Tbilisi session on the tasks of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace arising from the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report on the results of the international conference "The World After Nuclear War" and on the work of the committee studying the long-term effects of nuclear war, and also reports on the participation by scientists from the Transcaucasus and the North Caucasus in the committee's activity were submitted for discussion by the session participants.

Meetings are currently underway in Tbilisi between members of the committee and representatives of the Federation of American Scientists. This organization unites around 5,000 American physicists and representatives of the natural sciences, including world-famous scientists, who are concerned at the dangerous consequences of scientific development and are critical of important elements of Reagan's policy. The working nature of this first meeting is determined by the need to clarify points of contacts and avenues of cooperation between the Soviet and American colleagues.

The committee members, who include academician N.P. Bekhtereva; A.G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; An.A. Gromyko, G.S. Golitsyn, and B.V. Raushenbakh, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and others of the country's well-known scientists will meet Georgia's scientific public and visit its capital's scientific institutions.

FINAL ARCTIC CONVOYS SET SAIL FROM PEVEK

PM281016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[V. Chertkov article: "Last Convoys"]

[Text] The last convoys of ships have left Pevek where the 1983 Arctic shipping season is virtually over.

One group of ships -- two transports and a tanker headed by five icebreakers including the nuclear-power "Leonid Brezhniv" and "Sibir" -- are now off Vrangel Island moving toward the eastern ice edge. Ice 3-4-meters thick, hummocky, and covered with half a meter of snow is restricting movement and the convoy is making only 3 miles per watch. The polar night, heavy snowstorms, and 40-degree frosts are further complicating an already difficult situation. The second group of ships comprising the nuclear-powered "Lenin" and the diesel ship "Monchegorsk" is moving west. Things are easier here, up to 30 miles can be covered in a watch.

Only the icebreaker "Kapitan Sorokin" is now left in Pevek. It is waiting for the icebreakers that have gone east, after which it will set off with them for its home port of Murmansk. These ice titans will jointly tow the last ship -- the tanker "Kamensk-Uralskiy" -- which is lying not far from Pevek off Cape Sholagskiy.

LAST VESSELS FREED FROM LONG STRAIT ICE TRAP

LD282308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The difficult operation to free Far East vessels from their ice trap in the Long Strait has been completed. Today, as reported from on board the Sibir atomic icebreaker, the last convoy was brought out into clear water in the area of Mys Dezhneva.

REAGENT USED TO CLEAR WEATHER FOR PARADES

WA291111 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 p 4

[V. Semenov article: "Clear Sky Over Moscow"]

[Text] The weather forecast on 7 November was bleak: cloudy without precipitation, scattered fog in the morning....

But how will it really be? How will it be for the demonstrators? Who will be accountable for the "heavenly office?"

It appears that one can predict the weather on holidays. One needn't be a prophet for this, just as it isn't necessary to work at the TSIP (Central Institute of Weather Forecasts). To do this, one has to have contact with the Main Administration of Moscow Highways. An experimental-manufacturing laboratory (EPL) is a part of this respected organization which appears to have a miraculous influence on the weather. In the EPL there are four rather old "Ilyushin 14's" and two more modern "Antonov 12" airplanes which, on the morning of November 7, from 0425 to 0731, scattered reagent over an area extending 100 km west of Volokolamsk. This was necessary in order that the clear sky's "window" over Moscow would peep out at 1000 (the start of the parade) and wouldn't be covered later on....

So it happened. Those who attended the parade and demonstration were happy that the sun was shining so brightly, that once again the weather forecast bureau had "made a mistake," predicting a cloudy day.

But this mistake was not at all the first. Those who were at the October parade in 1982 recall that at that time it was snowing in the morning and suddenly "cleared up." It was a clear morning, a fine day. It was one of those difficult workdays already mentioned by the EPL. On that day, an anecdotal situation occurred: As is generally known, weather forecasting errors at the institute are not uncommon. However, the discrepancy of the prediction with the true one was so great, the weather forecasters were deprived of a bonus... But, they were not the guilty ones: The reagent, which was cast out by the EPL workers, by the diligent, able pilots and their colleagues, who provided a "clear sky" over Moscow -- over festive Moscow -- worked.

Our correspondent gathered this information from a chat with B.A. Lifshitz, chief of the Main Administration of Moscow Highways during the festive demonstration.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

PM251216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Successful Wintering"]

[Text] At its 21 November session the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex heard a report from Kuybyshev Oblispolkom Chairman V.A. Pogodin on the organization of livestock wintering and the fulfillment of plans for the production and sales of livestock products in the winter of 1983-1984.

It was noted that, as a result of the work done in the oblast by party, soviet, and economic organs, the state procurement plans for grain, sugar beet, vegetables, sunflower, fruit, and berries have been successfully fulfilled. As of 1 November farms had sold to the state the following quantities in excess of the quantities sold by the same data last year: livestock and poultry -- 6 percent; milk -- 12 percent; eggs -- 7 percent; and wool -- 10 percent. The volume of coarse and succulent feed laid in by kolkhozes and sovkhozes will ensure the achievement of the planned livestock productivity and the fulfillment of the plans for the sale of livestock products during the winter. The oblast's farms are engaged in systematic work to introduce advanced stockraising technologies, the team contract, and other new forms of labor organization and remuneration.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the commission session that the Kuybyshev Oblast Agro-Industrial Association Council has failed to pay due attention to the growth of livestock product output in lagging rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and on the citizens' personal subsidiary farms. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to reach their targets for feed production, are recording low milk yields per cow and livestock weight gains, and are tolerating defects in the work of the veterinary service.

The commission instructed the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom and the Kuybyshev Oblast Agro-Industrial Association Council to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the prescribed targets for purchases of meat, milk, and other livestock products during the winter. Attention was drawn to the involvement of all livestock unit workers in active participation in the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and for increasing the production and procurement of livestock products.

The commission heard a report by USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats on the measures being taken to cut down consumption of grain for feed purposes and to ensure the fuller and more efficient utilization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of coarse and succulent feed, food industry waste, and products of the microbiological, timber, and other sectors of industry.

The commission discussed the work done by scientific research and design planning institutes subordinate to the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture [Gosgrazhdanstroy] under the USSR Gosstroy to reduce the cost and improve the quality of construction of housing, cultural, and consumer services projects in rural areas. The Gosgrazhdanstroy's attention was drawn to the inadequate coordination of the activity of union republic Gosstroy and USSR ministries and departments and the poor monitoring of the development of standard design plans for housing and public buildings. All this has led to the existence of a large number of standard design plans involving a large number of standardized products and components and correspondingly higher materials-intensiveness. The institutes are doing insufficient work on the development of standard design plans using efficient light-weight components and cheap local construction materials.

The Gosgrazhdanstroy has been instructed, when eliminating the shortcomings in the work of its subordinate scientific research and design planning institutes, to pay special attention to reducing the cost of construction work, speeding up the introduction of the results of scientific development projects into practical planning, and stepping up the monitoring of the quality of housing, cultural, and consumer services projects commissioned for use in rural areas.

The commission also heard reports from construction ministries' leaders on the progress of the fulfillment of the targets set for 1983 for the commissioning of agro-industrial complex projects. The appropriate ministries and departments have been given instructions to assign responsible workers to lagging construction sites so that expeditious steps can be taken on the spot to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set for their commissioning.

FARM SUPPLY PANEL DISCUSSES DELIVERY PROBLEMS

PM280927 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Nov 83 p 2

[A. Popov report: "Fulfilling Agriculture's Orders on Schedule"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supply to agriculture has examined the progress of machine and tractor fleet preparations for spring field work. Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, emphasized that the socialist competition for repair workers launched on the initiative of the agricultural workers of the Azerbaijan SSR and Voroshilovgrad, Kustanay, Minsk, and Saratov Oblasts is gathering momentum in all republics.

Industrial enterprise collectives are required to assist machine operators in fulfilling their pledges. Many collectives, the session noted, are shipping equipment, spare parts, fuel, lubricants, and other materials to agriculture within the prescribed schedules. However, there are laggard collectives. Some enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building regularly fail to fulfill their plans for supply of parts in line with the allocated funds. These include the Altay Motor and Assembly Plant, the Chelyabinsk and Vladimir Tractor Plants, the Toguzak Machine Plant, and other plants. Much criticism is being received of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant Production Association, which since the beginning of the year has not sent a single spare for a whole range of items to certain consumers.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing a shortage of spare parts for vehicles and K-700 tractor engines. The Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association has a shortfall of 2,590 crankshafts, 118,500 sets of cylinder liners, about 6,000 cylinder heads, more than 45,000 sets of piston rings, and many other parts for vehicle engines. There has been a shortfall of more than 500 crankshafts and 1,500 connecting rods for K-701 tractors.

The Avtodvigatel and Avtovaz Production Associations, the Kostoma Motordetal Plant, the Kanashskiy Assembly Plant, the Voroshilovgrad Automatic Assembly Plant, and other plants failed to fulfill their plan for the supply of vehicle spare parts in the first 10 months of this year.

The session noted that the prompt supply of agricultural machinery and their spare parts, as well as of other output, is being delayed by incomplete and late delivery of freight cars for dispatching finished products in the first half of November. For example, the Kharkov Tractor Plant was 230-cars short of plan and the Tula Combine Plant was more than 200-cars short.

Enterprises producing vehicles and trailers for agriculture are experiencing considerable difficulties, owing to undersupply of freight cars. The Chelyabinsk Vehicle and Tractor Trailer Machine-Building Plant received only half of the planned number of freight cars during this period.

Just complaints were leveled at a number of organizations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the USSR Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Chemical Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, and Heavy and Transport Machine Building. The session participants demanded that the leaders of these departments make up the shortfall in supplies of requisite material and technical resources to agriculture with the utmost speed.

V.I. Chernov, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building; I.I. Vasilyev, deputy minister of the USSR automotive industry; E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production; M.I. Zhuchkov, deputy minister of the USSR Electrical Equipment Industry; A.A. Kogadeyev, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; and other leaders of ministries and departments assured the staff that they will take measures to improve the material and technical provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR People's Control Committee took part in the staff session.

RSFSR DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS STOCKRAISING OUTPUT

PM241426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Commentary by G.S. Ogruzkin, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture under the rubric: "The Stockmen Are Passing the Test"]

[Text] This year it has at last proved possible to halt the decline in the production of livestock products in the Nonchernozem Zone. Production has begun to grow, and this trend persists. Some 13 percent more meat and milk, 3 percent more eggs, and 11 percent more wool have now been sold to the state compared with the corresponding level last year. Vladimir, Gorkiy, Kaliningrad, Kirov, Ryazan, Tula, and Perm Oblasts and the Mari, Mordovian, and Chuvash ASSR's have already fulfilled annual plans for the sale of milk. The average milk yield per cow over the 10 months has increased by 210 kg.

Prospects for the winter are also hopeful. Considerably more feed per standard head of livestock has been procured than last year in a number of oblasts and autonomous republics. Nearly all the livestock population was transferred to heated premises at the beginning of October, which is good. Moscow, Leningrad, Vladimir, Kostroma, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts have prepared for the winter better than others. The readiness of feed-preparation shops is higher than usual this year. They are working best in the Mari and Chuvash ASSR's.

At the same time it must be said that the potential for increasing milk and meat production is still not being exploited well everywhere. As in previous years, when fall turns into winter much produce is lost because of poor organization, delay in bringing the dairy stock indoors, and shortcomings in feeding and milking. Not infrequently, people stop milking cows which are not very productive too early before calving. That is precisely the situation that has arisen in Bryansk Oblast, as is correctly reported in the report published in this feature. Daily milk yields are also lower than at the same time last year in Kalinin Oblast. Here nearly half the feed-preparation shops are out of action and the feed is given to the animals mainly in unprocessed form, so that its effectiveness is lessened.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture is sending specialists to help the laggard regions.

SOVIET UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST RECORDED 29 NOV

NC290934 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] De Bilt, Netherlands, Nov 29 (AFP) -- A Soviet underground nuclear test was recorded early today, the second in three days, by the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute here.

The institute said the explosion, which registered 5.3 on the Richter scale, took place at 0330 GMT in the Semipalatinsk region of the Central Asian province of Kazakhatan.

The institute registered an explosion in the same area on Sunday, which measured 5.4 on the Richter scale.

COSMONAUTS: STATION LEFT IN 'WORKING CONDITION'

LD282134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] "A meeting took place today at Baykonur Cosmodrome between Vladimir Lyakhov, Aleksandr Aleksandrov and journalists. Look at a fragment from this press conference." [video shows Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov answering questions, and some of the people attending the conference, including correspondent Tikhomirov and Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov]

The cosmonauts told reporters that they observed the flight behavior of various detritus during the space walk.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to hear your assessment of the condition of the station. What condition did you leave it in?

[Lyakhov] "The station has been fully topped up with fuel. One of our final tasks was to receive the Progress-18 cargo vessel.

[Aleksandrov] "All the systems are in working condition. We cannot say now that anything could prevent new experiments. Everything is working on the station. Everything is functioning. All the scientific apparatus is ready for further work. We tried to leave the station in such a condition that an incoming crew would find everything necessary for work and..."

[Lyakhov] "...Should be able to start work from the very first day...

[Aleksandrov] "...Should be able to start work and not have to spend time looking for equipment or stowing it away."

[Lyakhov] "We are happy that we have completed this program. Having fulfilled the program, we have returned to earth and we are grieved that there is disquiet on earth, disquiet because the decision has been made to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe and Britain."

Lyakhov went on to express the hope that there would be no atomic warfare. Aleksandrov then expressed their support for Andropov's recent statement.

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY MARKED

Moscow Meeting

PM241101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "Always on the Alert: Ceremonial Gathering in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial gathering of Moscow's working people and servicemen from the capital's garrison devoted to Rocket Forces and Artillery Day was held 18 November in the Soviet Army's Central Academy Theater.

In the meeting's presidium were Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V. F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Kurkotkin, and Army General I. N. Shkadov; V. I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Colonel General P. A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Colonel General Yu. A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Colonel General V. M. Vishenkov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff; Lieutenant General of Artillery V. M. Mikhalkin, commander of the Ground Forces' Rocket Forces and Artillery, army generals and marshals representing categories of troops, generals, admirals, missile forces and artillery veterans, defense industry workers, designers, and representatives of the capital's party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial gathering was opened by B. V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Warm words of greeting were addressed to the missile and artillery troops by A. I. Demyanov and Yu. V. Tomashov, representatives of Moscow enterprises, and L. I. Shvetsova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Chief Marshal of Artillery V. F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the meeting.

In today's international situation, in conditions of the intensified militarist line of the United States and its accomplices, he said, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently battling to preserve and consolidate peace. At the same time they are doing everything necessary to ensure the reliable security of our country and its allies.

The missile and artillery troops, like all Soviet servicemen, ardently approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. They are ever on the alert and ever ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty of defending the socialist motherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

The meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Rocket Forces General Interviewed

PM251305 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Interview with Colonel General Yu. A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent V. M. Kiselev, under the rubric: "Today is Strategic Rocket Forces and Artillery Day": "Fatherland's Shield and Sword"]

[Excerpt] Question: Comrade General, I served for a short time in the Navy. We had various missiles on the ships. I know that the Air Defense Forces and pilots have them too. But why exactly are the strategic missiles most often called the "Shield and Sword of the fatherland!?

Answer: All branches of our Armed Forces now have modern missiles, and they are one of the most important components of their combat might. But the strategic missiles are special-purpose weapons, which have an exceptionally important role in the system of ensuring the country's defense capability. They are a shield of world peace and a chastising sword of vengence for those who try to encroach on the security of the Soviet Union and of our friends and allies.

Created for the defense of the socialist fatherland, our forces are in a constant high state of combat readiness. Every missile unit is always ready, at any time of year, by night or day, in any weather, to deliver an irresistible counterstrike.

It was U.S. President Truman who raised the nuclear stick. Everybody knows how much sorrow this caused. Now there is no holding Mr Reagan. He tries to approach the strategic balance that has come about in the world from every possible side, in order to tip the scales in the U.S. favor, disdaining nothing -- from juggling with public opinion, to political provocations, and even slander. Speaking hypocritically from the platform of the 38th UN General Assembly session, the White House chief essentially confirmed the U.S. refusal to promote the drafting of mutually acceptable agreements with the USSR, founded on the principles of equality and identical security of the sides. As Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in a statement: "People in the American capital are now occupied with something else -- they are starting series production of ever-new systems..."

Only a certain time remains until the deployment in the FRG of Pershing II missiles, and cruise missiles have already been delivered to the Greenham Common base in Britain on 14 November. They will be ready for launching against the USSR by the end of this year. They take only a few minutes to cover a distance of up to 2,500 km and hit the target with great accuracy.

Can we really wait quietly while these missiles fly toward our cities, plants, power stations and bridges? We are doing everything necessary to ensure that the military-strategic balance in the world is preserved. For only fear of retaliation can apply the brake to the political adventurists who overstep the mark.

Ronald Reagan tries to deceive public opinion with the possibility of waging local nuclear wars. The explosions, he says, will happen in Europe, and the American population will sit it out quietly and have nothing to fear. But there can be no local nuclear conflict. U.S. missiles, from whichever country they are launched, will lead the world to catastrophe.

If the inevitable happens, the population of Europe may indeed suffer to a great degree. But a guaranteed and irresistible strike will also be delivered against the United States. Neither Reagan nor his subordinates must harbor any illusions on this score.

We have plenty of goodwill. But we are forced to take retaliatory measures to guarantee security. Preparatory work has already been started on an agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments to deploy operational-tactical missile systems. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, said at a recent integrated political day of the USSR Defense Ministry central apparatus, "we will be forced to take other effective measures too, including measures that will graphically show the illusoriness of the U.S. gamble on geographical isolation and the invulnerability of its own territory."

And how are missilemen themselves reacting to the deterioration in international tension? With increased combat readiness! They are quietly and confidently carrying out their combat duty at the strategic missiles control panels. The best subunits and units are led by Comrades S. Karachev, V. Chernyshov, A. Borzenkov, I. Molozhayev, and others.

The sons and grandsons of the frontline heroes continue with honor the glorious traditions of their fathers. The absolute majority of test missile launches this year have been carried out with the excellent rating. Komsomol servicemen have several good deeds to their credit. All the participants in the All-Union Lenin Test "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions!" have become first-class specialists. For the 10th time a missile unit has gained the title of excellent as the initiator of competition among the troops. Tremendous work lies behind this.

It is honorable and responsible to defend peace and serve under banners covered with their fathers' glory. This commits the sons to great achievements.

Ministry Aide on Readiness

PM241020 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant General Engineer Yu. M. Lazarev, USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate chief: "Country's Fire Shield"]

[Excerpts] In 1944 Artillery Day celebrations were instituted to mark the great services of the artillery in the war against the fascist aggressors. Since 1964 this holiday has been celebrated as Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

This year the traditional holiday of the missilemen and artillerymen is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness on the part of Soviet people, who are waging a stubborn struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. A nationwide struggle has been mounted in the country to fulfill ahead of schedule the plan targets for the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the sphere of the country's economic and social development and to implement the Food Program.

At the same time, our state is being forced to resolve the tasks of communist building in a complex international situation and in conditions of an acutely aggravated danger of nuclear war. The U.S. ruling circles have mounted a political, ideological and economic offensive against the forces of socialism, announced the start of a "crusade" against it and the destruction of socialism as a "sociopolitical system", increased the intensiveness of their military preparations to an unprecedented level, and embarked on the path of armed provocations in many regions of the world.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, drew the particular attention of all the planet's people to the increased aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism and the aggravated danger for the fate of universal peace in his statement of 29 September this year.

This situation requires the greatest vigilance from our people and their servicemen and constant readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces to reliably defend our motherland and its friends and allies.

The might of the Soviet artillery was displayed particularly vividly during the Great Patriotic War.

The equipping of the Soviet Armed Forces with nuclear missiles caused a real revolution in military matters. The organizational structure, the troops' entire lifestyle and activity, and views on warfare as a whole were subjected to radical changes. The most vivid manifestation of the transformations which took place was the creation in 1960 of the Strategic Rocket Forces -- the Soviet Army's chief strike force and the main means for deterring the aggressor and defeating him resolutely in the event of an attack on our country. The Rocket Forces are now armed with the most modern missiles capable of delivering powerful nuclear charges to targets in any corner of the globe rapidly and reliably.

In recent years the firepower, strike force, and maneuverability of the Ground Forces have increased considerably. The basis of their firepower consists of operational-tactical and tactical missiles capable of hitting targets within their range with great accuracy. The Ground Forces' artillery has also changed qualitatively. It is now armed with powerful new gun, howitzer, antitank, rocket, and self-propelled artillery systems, and also antitank missile systems and mortars. They are all highly maneuverable and have powerful shells with high splinter, explosive, and armor-piercing action. The artillery is now equipped with radar stations for detecting and locking onto targets and adjusting fire at them; automatic weapons guidance systems; and night vision instruments and other equipment. It is possible to say that at the present time all branches of the USSR Armed Forces are equipped with armaments which enable them to successfully resolve combat tasks on the ground, in the air, and at sea.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the Rocket Forces and Artillery now have at their disposal politically mature cadres who are well trained in the military and the technical sense.

The present generation of missilemen and artillerymen carefully preserve and augment the glorious traditions of their forefathers. They are greeting their traditional holiday with considerable successes in combat and political training. Boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the Leninist Party, and their own people, they are ready always and at any moment to come to the defense of the socialist fatherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

Vishenkov on Rocket Forces

PM251559 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Colonel General V. Vishenkov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff, under the rubric "Today Is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day": "Motherland's Reliable Shield"]

[Text] The Communist Party and Soviet Government are making huge efforts to avert the threat hovering over mankind and seek a radical improvement in international relations. The Soviet Union considers it to be the fundamental task of its foreign policy to avert nuclear conflict, which would be fatal for civilization. The USSR has advanced and continues to advance a broad range of measures, the realization of which would lead at least to a perceptible reduction in the threat of a conflict using nuclear weapons, if not to the immediate and complete disappearance of nuclear weapons.

However, the United States does not want to heed the voice of goodwill. A statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says that the U.S. Administration is pursuing a "...militarist course, which poses a serious threat to peace. Its essence -- without taking account of other states' and peoples' interests -- is to try to guarantee the United States' dominating positions in the world."

The Reagan administration has officially declared armed force to be the chief and virtually the only instrument of foreign policy.

Washington is currently striving, at whatever cost, to deploy in West Europe almost 600 extra of the latest medium-range missiles, which are strategic nuclear first strike means, against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time, the Reagan administration is implementing widescale programs for building and deploying MX strategic missiles, long-range cruise missiles, and the latest strategic bombers. Thus, it is a question of acquiring military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

But, the Soviet Union will be able to deal the appropriate response to any attempt to upset the existing military-strategic balance. We will be able to ensure our country's security and the security of our friends and allies under any conditions.

This is cogently evidenced by our state's history, the combat path of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Soviet artillerymen made a worthy contribution to achieving victory over the enemy. The motherland highly appraises their military valor and heroism. Over 500 of the most distinguished artillery units and formations were awarded the lofty title of guards, around 800 regiments, brigades, and divisions were awarded orders, and 1,855 artillerymen were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Our country gained victory in a struggle that was unparalleled in scale and intensity. But those who encroached on our state's integrity and independence and our system are on the garbage heap of history.

However, the imperialists have not profited from the harsh lessons.

When the war ended, imperialist reaction mounted hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union and unleashed the so-called "cold war." The basis of this policy was the exclusive possession of nuclear weapons.

Realistically appraising the danger of international imperialism's aggressive aspirations, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in the economically severe conditions of the first postwar years were forced in a short space of time to rebuild the defense industry. The chief task of military-technical policy at that time was the creation of nuclear missiles. And by the mid-fifties this task was resolved.

Objectively assessing the potential of nuclear missiles and their influence on the progress and outcome of a war, the directing bodies considered it expedient to make the Strategic Nuclear Rocket Forces organizationally an independent branch of the Armed Forces. In December 1959 it was decided to create the Strategic Rocket Forces, elaborate their organizational structure, and define their tasks in the country's overall defense system. These forces are the basis of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

The world socialist system gained its own nuclear missile shield, which is the main means of deterring the aggressor.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, our Armed Forces have had and will have at their disposal everything necessary to reliably defend their motherland and the gains of socialism. The Soviet Union and its allies maintain their defense potential at the level necessary to defend the Warsaw Pact states.

There is currently approximate parity in the correlation of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces and the U.S. strategic offensive forces. And policy based on the desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union has no future. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said in the report entitled "60 Years of the USSR," "We will be forced to respond to the challenge of the U.S. side by deploying our own corresponding weapons systems; to the MX with our similar missile; and to the U.S. long-range cruise missile with our own long-range cruise missile, which we are already testing."

The Strategic Rocket Forces are today armed with the most sophisticated missile systems with high tactical, technical, and operating characteristics. These missiles are capable of delivering powerful nuclear devices to the target rapidly and reliably and of striking the aggressor inevitably, wherever he is.

Our forces' combat readiness is characterized by a degree of readiness of arms, equipment, and guidance systems, combat training, and moral, political, and psychological tempering of personnel, which makes it possible to carry out combat tasks to defend the Soviet fatherland in any situation and at any moment.

The Strategic Rocket Forces' personnel are highly skilled people, boundlessly devoted to the Soviet motherland. They devoutly preserve and augment the combat traditions of those who defended the gains of October during the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars and they fulfill their military duty selflessly and courageously.

Missilemen, in celebrating Rocket Forces and Artillery Day today, profoundly recognize their role and personal responsibility for the destiny of our motherland and real socialism and for life on the planet. They are always on the alert and always in a state of combat readiness!

ADM GORSHKOV ADDRESSES NAVY PERSONNEL ON TASKS

PM231515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition

[Captain First Rank L. Titov report under the rubric: "To Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Navy personnel are persistently improving their training in the course of long sea voyages and strenuous daily combat training. The commanding officers, staffs, political organs, and party organizations are engaged in extensive organizational and educational work aimed at further enhancing the combat readiness of units and ships.

How to make this work even more purposeful in view of an international situation that has deteriorated through the fault of U.S. aggressive imperialist circles and their NATO partners -- this was the subject of discussion during the integrated political day for admirals, generals, and officers of the Main Staff and central directorates of the Navy. A report on "The Navy's Task Stemming From the Statement by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ADDRESSES OFFICERS ON TASKS

PM251202 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Korovnikov report: "Integrated Political Day"]

[Text] The Air Force Military Council and Political Directorate have held an integrated political day with generals and officers of the Air Force central apparatus. Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report entitled "Tasks of Air Force Personnel Arising From the Statement by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The report described the current international situation, which has sharply deteriorated through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles. The Air Force commander in chief explained in detail the tasks -- which are assuming special topicality -- of maintaining high political vigilance, increasing combat readiness, further improving air, fire, and tactical training, and mastering more efficiently the latest aviation equipment and weapons.

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE OFFICERS

PM231445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel E. Goncharov report under the rubric: "To Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The tasks of Air Defense Forces in light of the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were examined in the course of an integrated political day for generals and officers of the Air Defense Forces' central apparatus.

Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, stressed in his report that, in the face of the growing threat to peace posed by imperialism, the soldiers of the Air Defense Forces are rallying even more closely around Lenin's party and are ready to respond worthily to any threat by an adversary. The speaker focused attention on questions of further enhancing the troops' vigilance and combat readiness and stepping up in this respect the role played by commanding officers, staffs, political organs, and party organizations.

SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON TRAINING

PM241555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel N. Kusher report: "Practical Scientific Conference"]

[Text] The military construction units' Political Directorate has held a practical scientific conference with leading personnel and the ideological aktiv of USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs. The conference was devoted to problems of improving officer cadres' political, efficiency, and moral qualities in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units' Political Directorate, delivered the report. The report and the speeches by the conference participants revealed in detail ways to improve educational work with officer cadres, and corresponding recommendations were elaborated.

The results of the conference were summed up by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.

TOLUBKO MEETS WITH ROCKET FORCES OFFICERS

PM231611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Polezhayev report under the general heading: "To Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The central apparatus of the Strategic Rocket Forces organized an integrated political day on the subject "The Tasks of Rocket Forces Stemming From the Statement by Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The report by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and the speeches by Colonel General Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Rocket Forces, and Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Rocket Forces, spoke of the need to enhance the personal responsibility of generals and officers for the maintenance of the troops' high combat readiness under the conditions of the strained international situation and the increased aggressiveness of ultrareactionary U.S. circles. Questions of improving the work style of cadres, the personnel's mastering of modern combat equipment and weapons, and the strengthening of organization and discipline were examined.

PETROV SPEAKS ON ROLE OF GROUND FORCES

PM231601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Khorunzhiy report under the general heading: "To Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Political Directorate and the Political Department of the Main Staff and directorates of the commander in chief of the Ground Forces organized and integrated political day for generals and officers of the Ground Forces' central apparatus.

A report on the tasks of Ground Forces personnel stemming from the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The participants in the integrated political day heard the lecture "The CPSU's Growing Leading Role in the Consolidation of the Country's Defense Might and the Armed Forces." This was followed by seminar sessions on the integrated political day's theme by groups for the Marxist-Leninist training of generals and officers.